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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Tweed Has Not Yet Resigned.

SEARCHING FOR INGERSOLL.

Street Paving Inspectors Demand Their Pay.

THE ABSENCE OF WOODWORTH.

O'Donovan Rossa Nominated For the Senate.

RAILWAY COMPANY CENSURED.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1871.

THE ABSENT WOODWORTH.

The *Tribune* says: Woodworth is still absent from Norwalk. A week ago last Saturday he informed one or two business associates that he was going to Chicago in the capacity of President of the Fairfield County Fire Insurance Company, to adjust some losses incurred by the fire. On the following Monday he took the eastern bound train, and next day his wife left Norwalk, as she stated, to join him in New York. He had all the time, however, ceased to be President of the insurance company, having made a transfer of his stock, amounting to $10,000, as the books of the corporation show, and although his resignation has not been received by the secretary, his position is, of course, vacant. The general impression prevails that he has gone to Canada, and the fact of his taking the eastward train is strong evidence of corroborative proof.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, who have recently returned from the Indian country, will have a private meeting to-night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to perfect their reports for publication. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, is Chairman of the Committee on Reports on the Tribes of Oregon and Washington Territory; John Farwell of Chicago, on those in California and Nevada; Vincent Collyer, on the Apaches of Arizona; John D. Lavy, on the Cherokees of North Carolina, and George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, on the purchase of Indian goods.

ON THE LOOKOUT.

Deputy Sheriff Jarvis assigned four officers yesterday to search for Ingersoll on the trains arriving from the East, but they were not successful in finding him. As soon as he arrives he is to be arrested, and none of the consideration which was shown Tweed is to be used toward his codefendant. Mr. Jarvis said yesterday that Ingersoll would be treated like any ordinary prisoner. Although his associates profess the most unbounded faith in Ingersoll's intention to return to the city, there are not wanting those who assume he has fled and intends to remain away.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

James Lyons was killed last evening in jumping from the front platform of a horse car on Tenth street. The driver was arrested.

Dennis Sullivan, a boy, was instantly killed, and a man named James Donahoe fatally wounded, by the careless firing of the Political Target Company from the Eighteenth ward, at Schwalenburg's park, yesterday.

RAILWAY COMPANY CENSURED.

The coroner's jury in the case of Patrick Sherry, a brakeman on the Morris and Essex Railroad, who was knocked from the top of a freight car on the East Orange bridge on Friday and killed, have censured the railroad company for not raising the bridge, and have recommended that the Grand Jury take action in the matter. Sherry's case is the third of the kind.

CONVENTION BROKEN UP.

A gang of Tammany ruffians last night broke up a reform Democratic senatorial convention in the fourth district. They rushed into the room cheering for Tweed, and turned off the gas. Subsequently the convention reassembled and substituted the name of O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian exile, as Senator in place of Miller, previously nominated. Consequently between Rossa and Tweed will be interesting.

TWEED HAS NOT RESIGNED.

The situation of municipal affairs remains unchanged. The rumors circulated by the evening papers yesterday, to the effect that Tweed had resigned his place in the Department of Public Works and withdrawn as a candidate for Senator, are incorrect. He has not withdrawn from either position, or does he intend to do so at present, if at all.

DEMANDING THEIR PAY.

The Street Paving Inspectors gathered in a large body at the Comptroller's office this afternoon, demanding their back pay. They were pacified on being assured that they would soon be paid. No money has been given this class since July. There is now due them about twelve thousand dollars.

SENATOR NOMINATED.

The Tammany Republicans, as the *Times* calls the Greeleyites, have nominated Christopher Pullman as Senator for the Seventh district. The *Times* says this movement was made to secure the election of Bradley, the nominee of Tammany Hall.

REGISTRY OF VOTERS.

Ingersoll is expected back to-morrow by the Tweed party. There is a wonderful activity among the politicians to-night concerning the registry of voters. To-morrow is the opening day for registering throughout the city.

DILATORY.

In the United States courts there have been no trials thus far on account of the dilatoriness in the district attorney's office. There is a heavy docket. The jury are getting impatient, they having already waited two weeks.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD CASE.

Fisk, Jr., to-day was served with an order of his arrest, at the suit of Miss Mansfield. The object of the order was to require Fisk to give bail, which he has done.

CLOSING OF STORES ON ELECTION DAY.

The Committee of Seventy invite business men to close their places of business on election day, so that their employes may be able to be at the polls.

INGERSOLL'S APPEARANCE.

Ingersoll's father states that his son will put in an appearance as soon as arrangements have been made to have his bondsmen ready to give the requisite amount of bail—one million dollars.

GOING HOME.

Commodore Ashbury goes to England by the steamer to-morrow. The Livonia is being fitted out for her voyage. She will probably sail in a few days.

PLASTERER GARVEY.

Rumors were afloat this evening, which, however, proved incorrect, that plasterer Garvey had returned. His friends say he will soon come back.

THE VOUCHER THIEVES.

This morning the voucher thieves, Hagerty and Baulch, will be arraigned, to plead in the Court of General Sessions. The proceedings promise to be of interest.

THE RUNAWAY.

There is nothing new to be said of Ingersoll. He has not yet returned, but his father and Tweed declare that he will certainly come back.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

The Washington Market men reported to-day that $4,150 had been collected for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago and Northwestern fires.

HELD TO BAIL.

At the hearing in the case of Joshua D. Miner, charged with counterfeiting, to-day, the prisoner was held to bail in $75,000.

REWARD.

Mayor Hall offers one hundred dollars reward for the discovery of false registry or false voting.

ADDRESS TO TAMMANYITES.

General S. F. Cary, of Ohio, addressed a Tammany gathering last night.

INDICTED.

Israel Lazearus was indicted to-day for falsely registering.

CHICAGO.

Satisfactory Settlements.

CHICAGO, October 31.—The *Journal* learns from private business sources that the New York creditors of the Chicago burnt out firms are very generally satisfied with the settlements they are making. A New York dispatch says that each critical point in Chicago affairs is considered, and there is a better tone of confidence for the future.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.

An approximate measurement of the streets destroyed by the fire shows that sixty miles and nine streets were laid waste.

SHOT BY A WOMAN.

A letter from Lincoln, Ills., says that on the 28th, Miss Mary Ann Sevindell, aged about eighteen years, while in the office of Beason & Blinn, lawyers, shot Henry H. Howell, of Prairie Creek. The shot was from behind. The ball entered below the right shoulder and came out at the left breast. It is feared it will prove fatal. After being shot, Mr. Howell walked a few steps about the room as one dazed, unbuttoned his vest, saw the blood oozing from the wound, picked the bullet up from the floor and handed it to a gentleman present, and remarked that he was killed. He then sunk upon the floor. Miss Sevindell had a suit against Howell for seduction, which had just been compromised, and Howell was starting to get the agreement acknowledged by a party. The shot was fired without saying a word.

POLITICAL.

That portion of the Democratic and Republican party in this city which do not like the union ticket formed a few days since by a Conference Committee representing the two parties, have been in conference the past two or three days trying to get up an opposition union ticket. The conference had so many aspirants for office in their councils that they have found great difficulty, in selecting candidates. This afternoon the following ticket was agreed upon: Mayor C. C. P. Holden; Judge of Superior Court, Ira W. Buell; Judge of Circuit Court, Lambert Freer; City Treasurer, Charles H. Horn; County Treasurer, Henry Horns; City Attorney, P. McHugh; City Collector, W. J. Mahon; Police Commissioner, Otto Herting; Clerk of Police Court, A. Michaelson; Senator, B. J. Munn. Messrs. Holden, Buell, Horn, Horns, Herting and Munn are Republicans. The balance are Democrats. Mr. Bell declines the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI.

Hon. Thos. A. Scott Recommended for the Presidency.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—The *Daily Enquirer* of this city, the leading organ of the Democrats of Ohio, and a recognized representative of the uncompromising wing of the party, will to-morrow contain an article expressing its preference for the Hon. Thos. A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, as its candidate for the Presidency. The article discusses Mr. Scott's peculiar fitness for the candidacy at length, the principal point being as follows. In order to succeed the Democracy must select a man who can obtain a large vote outside of the party, and at the same time receive the cordial support of the organization. The entire Southern and old border slave States can be carried for any fair man, but some large middle and western States must be secured in order to succeed. Colonel Scott, being strong in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, may be said to occupy a position analogous to James Buchanan in the year 1856. Pennsylvania, holding the key to the Presidential position, must, therefore be consulted. Col. Scott, having never been closely identified with politics, will neither awaken resentment nor arouse prejudice if placed at the head of the Presidential ticket.

The *Enquirer* argues that Col. Scott's particular fitness for the Presidency is manifested in the wonderful executive ability which has made him the most successful railroad manager in the country. It assumes that Edwin M. Stanton was a good judge of men, and that his selection of Col. Scott in the most difficult and trying part of the war as his assistant secretary, indicated a high appreciation of his fine and unequaled administrative talent. It believes that Col. Scott thoroughly sympathizes with the movement to restore the government to its old Democratic and constitutional basis, and concludes by saying that it has no feeling in the matter, save that of securing a victory for the friends of constitutional liberty, and unless Grant can be beaten in 1872, the cause of free government in the United States may be considered lost.

UTAH.

Bail of Mayor Wells.

SALT LAKE, October 30.—H. S. Eldridge, of the firm of Dilleseret, Iaud William Jennings, of Zion's Co-operative Institution, were reserved as sureties on the bail bond of Mayor Daniel Wells. The motion for bail of Stout and Kimball is still under consideration by the Court.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The case of Clayton vs. Clayton, being a suit of a polygamous wife of Wm. Clayton, Territorial Auditor, for divorce and alimony, is on docket for to-morrow. The point at present raised is a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the United States Court in defence of claims, and that matters of this nature belong exclusively to Probate Court. The plaintiff is Clayton's ninth wife, and a suit for divorce before the United States Court, of course, cannot be maintained. The testimony of merit in the case, however, is expected to be decidedly curious, inasmuch as to admit that the plaintiff is the defendant's wife would leave him open to the charge of polygamy. The defendant's only hope then is to maintain a demurrer.

THE MURDERED BENNETT.

Bennett, who was found in the road near this city on last Saturday, shot through and through, is said to have been a horse thief. A man named Jones avows the killing, and says he caught Bennett in the act. Jones is under arrest.

SILVER BULLION.

Two hundred and forty thousand dollars in silver bullion was received during the last week by Wells, Fargo & Co., mostly from merchants in Pioche.

AS QUIET AS A COUNTRY VILLAGE.

Everything is as quiet and peaceable here to-night as a country village. Aside from what is said in the church organ, the general expression of the Mormons is that of entire submission to the law. Cannon is bitter, but Orson Pratt says "all right," so long as they don't fine him, for he has no money.

Released on Bail.

SALT LAKE, October 31.—The Mormon bishop, Aaron Johnson, arrested a short time since at Springville by a United States Marshal, for murder, was released to-day by Judge Strickland, at Provo, on $10,000 bail.

CALIFORNIA.

A Woman Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 31.—Mrs. Jas. Sullivan, of Bay Point, Contra Costa county, quarreled at the table with her brother in law, Patrick Sullivan, and seized a shot gun and blew the whole top of his head off.

SAND STORM.

The sand storm at Los Angeles on Sunday was the most severe in eight years.

DEATH BY LAUDANUM.

A. O. Chapman, a clerk in the White Pine Water Company, died at Hamilton, Nevada, yesterday, from the effects of laudanum, taken by mistake.

SHOT DEAD.

W. M. Moore was shot dead in a saloon at Santo Cruz yesterday by George Denison. Both were among the oldest inhabitants of the county.

CONCORD.

Sheep and Horses Seized.

CONCORD, N. H., October 31.—Eighteen hundred sheep and six horses, brought through from Canada by Rugg & McFarland, were seized last night at White River Junction by a custom house officer for undervaluation.

THE FAR WEST.

Notes From Montana--The Yellowstone Lake and its Boiling Springs --Hostile Indians---Soil and Climate--The Northern Pacific Railway--Pennsylvania Engineers, &c.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

YELLOWSTONE VALLEY, MONTANA TERRITORY (36 miles below the Crow Agency), October 13th, 1871.

I am by a strange fatality in a land which heretofore was unknown to me as it is unknown to most of the people living in the east. Your old city reporter is still alive and trudges like a true pioneer of civilization, through the passes of the Rocky Mountains, in the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. I am now one of the civil engineers connected with the Yellowstone division, and as I pace up and down the valley of this little-known land, I often think of those with whom I have been acquainted in the east. Probably you have lost sight of me after an absence of several years, and this letter from me from such a wilderness may bewilder you; but be comforted, as the Bible says, there is nothing impossible under Heaven, and were I among the savages of the Southern Sea islands, there should be little to wonder at, as my passion for travelling is not extinguished yet, though years commence to tell heavily upon me We are indeed in a savage land, surrounded everywhere by hostile Indians, who are decidedly opposed to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. One hundred and ten persons, all told, compose our party. Twenty of them are directly connected with the engineering corps. The rest, among whom are two companies of United States troops, comprise teamsters, hunters, etc. We reached this valley towards the middle of September. The weather was then exceedingly pleasant. No rain fell; no dew; the field work very agreeable. It is a very remarkable phenomenon that here in Montana, among these lofty mountains, the heat, however great, is always bearable. Never did I hear any one remark, as we do in the Eastern States, that the heat was insupportable. Still, we traveled in August, during the dog days, with the mercury at 100° in the shade. The nights are always cool and refreshing. It is, according to my view a remarkable country, to which people attacked with pulmonary disease, should resort. The air is pure and dry, and consequently benefits those who suffer from the lungs. Everybody has heard of the Yellow Stone Lake, of its springs of boiling waters, which throw columns of water 90 feet high—with jets two hundred feet higher still. It is the greatest wonder of America. We left those springs a little to our right, but on our return, we proposed to ride there and make a report, which I will communicate to your readers at the earliest moment.

The Yellow Stone Valley, about which so many tales have been told, is interesting from two points of view. 1st. The land and its general features. 2d, Its inhabitants, that is the Indians, the yet undisputed lords of the soil.

I shall speak first of the land. The soil of Montana is very peculiar. The thousand chains of mountains, which all abut to the Rocky Mountains, cut its surface in an innumerable number of small valleys, all well watered by streams more or less considerable. Thus the Jefferson, the Madison, the Gallatin, the Missouri itself, which is formed by the affluents of those three latter rivers, run from different points around high mountains. They receive in their course small streams, which likewise are inclosed by lofty hills and the whole territory offers the aspect of valleys and mountains running in all the directions of the compass. There are no vast plains as we meet with in the more Eastern States, but mountains upon mountains, here and there by the infinite number of hills valleys. This is the main feature of Montana, and the Yellowstone Valley is no exception to the general rule.

I have been in the latter valley for over a month and I am well impressed in its favor. The valley is at places very narrow, at others it expands into large fields as smooth as the surface of the water. Beyond are, as usual, the mountains, undulating, here rising and there falling like the infuriated waves of the ocean. Nothing is grander than a view of this wild scenery, at the rising or the setting of the sun. I almost witness it every day, and the more I witness it the more I am impressed with its grandeur, and I fain would fall in admiration before this brilliant tableaux that no artist could even faintly imitate. From an agricultural point of view, there are many hundred thousand of acres of land which could be watered without any trouble from the river itself, and the railroad once passing through it, would rapidly develop the untold wealth which lies buried beneath the soil, without any profit to the world. As a grazing country the Yellowstone valley has no equal in the world. All those rolling hills which stretch far off till they are lost in the distance are covered with luxuriant grass, upon which the buffalo, the elk and the antelope feed the year round. What feed for cattle those hills will offer, when they are once open to farming, and what riches the herder will derive from his stock when allowed to take advantage of those lands, which are now in the undisputed possession of the redskins.

But I hasten to pass to the aboriginies, of whom I will say but few words. The southern bank of the river, for a length of over one hundred miles, forms a reservation, one which the Government, in a treaty with the Crow Indians, has abandoned all rights for a period of thirty years. These Crows consequently hold peace, as well as they can, for they know full well that the least infraction of this treaty would be their ruin, fully aware, as they are, that in a contest with our Government, they would have the worst of it and be deprived at once of the right of drawing provisions from the agency, which has been established six miles above for their especial benefit. I have had occasion to see their agent, Major Pease, who calls himself the father of the Red Skins. I have seen his numerous children and neither the one nor the other have made a favorable impression upon me.

Who ever has lived in an Indian country becomes their enemy by necessity. They steal, murder, commit all sorts of mischief and are too cowardly to take the blame upon themselves. Last year a party of the Crow nation murdered in cold blood a white man, who was well known through the valley. They poisoned him as having died from disease and then buried him accordingly. Soon after his body was examined and found to be riddled with bullets, his scalp was taken away, and the same mountaineer, who was a man of great courage, had dispatched three Crows in the contest, but overwhelmed by the number, had at last succumbed, a victim of the treachery of the Crows, who have sworn fidelity to the white man. Every year the government, through its agent, issues arms and ammunitions to those wretches, and when an opportunity offered, they turn them against those to whom they owe their life and subsistence. But there is another tribe which has been for many years past the terror of Montana and Dakota territories. I mean the Sioux, the most war-like tribe of these regions. The celebrated "Red Cloud," whom I saw once in Washington, was for a long while at their head, but was deposed for advising to make peace with the whites, who had for many big thundering guns as to put the whole valley in a complete uproar. They refused to believe him, and said that he told things that were untrue, and so parted with him forever.

The Sioux are decidedly opposed to the construction of the road through the Yellowstone Valley, and they are bound to give us as much trouble as they can. A military escort composed of two companies of cavalry, accompanied us through our perilous journey. They are barely sufficient for our protection, and I doubt very much if they can give us the necessary assistance in case we should fall in contact with a large party of the Sioux. They have not, however, made their appearance yet, and will not likely do so, till we reach the Big Horn, which is farther below.

As I am going to close my letter, I desire to remark that the most distinguished engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad come from Pennsylvania. Mr. Milnor Roberts, the Engineer-in-Chief, is a Pennsylvanian, and so is Mr. Sigismond Low, so well known in Pittsburgh. Mr. Low is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, topographical engineer of the land. His long experience in connection with many of the leading roads of the country, has made him a man on whose intelligence one may always rely, in such enterprises as that now engaged in. He has paid us a visit in this valley, and approves very much of the line which has been traced by our party. Major Wuhlenberg, the head man of our division, is also from Pennsylvania. He is a thorough engineer, well known through your State, and possesses that "go-ahead disposition" needed in great undertakings.

To this I may add the name of Mr. J. F. Logan of Coal Bluff, near Monongahela City, who by the way is a gentleman of very agreeable manners. Thus we trudge along with our brave military escort, hoping never to meet the living, unless in places where we may have the best of them. We are careful also of our health, to which we pay the greatest attention, by preserving a good appetite for the buffalo, the elk, the antelope, which roam by thousands in the solitudes of Montana.

A. O. L.

THE RAGE FOR FALSE DIAMONDS.

Very Few Real Stones Worn in This Country —Diamonds Given up by Respectable People to the Ring Officials.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The badge of a Ring official is a diamond breastpin—almost always false. Only Ring leaders can afford to wear real gems. Yet every messenger, at $45 a month, who flits about the new Court House and City Hall, wears glittering jewels, which the uninitiated, and perhaps the wearers, believe to be real stones of considerable value. It is not uncommon to see diamonds—or what purport to be such—in the ears of shop-girls and in the bosom-fronts of stable-boys. The consequence is that this class of jewelry, expensive when real and gaudy when false, has been given up by the majority of honest folks, pearls being worn instead.

Artificial diamonds are made of a peculiar glass called strass. This glass has a property of refracting light in the same way as the diamond, and its manufacture has been carried on to such perfection that an ordinary observer cannot distinguish gems made of it from the real diamonds. After a few years these diamonds tend to crystalize, so that in ten years they become turbid and lose all their lustre. These stones however, can always be distinguished by a practical lapidary by various tests, such as hardness and peculiarities in cutting. Diamonds are also imitated by a system called "plockage," in which a very thin slab of diamond is cemented to some stone, such as quartz or white topaz. Other real stones, such as zircon and topaz, when they are colorless, or only slightly colored, are passed off as diamonds. It is generally supposed that diamonds are white, but they are of all colors. False diamonds are made almost entirely in Paris. Alaska and California diamonds are only quartz or rock quartz.

The number of false gems in use is immense. Prof. Eggleston of Columbia College examind last year a large gem, supposed to be a ruby, for a leading house here. He concluded from optical examination that it was glass. It came ostensibly from New Granada, and had been sent to Paris and pronounced real. In London suspicion was thrown on it. It was very perfect—even the flaws were imitated. The Professor was shown in Paris last year a bill of 500 francs, paid by an American lady, who is famous for her diamonds, to a manufacturer of bogus gems. His opinion is that this lady has two or three real diamonds, and that the rest, which would be worth $1,000,000 if real, she could get for the 500 francs. The majority of diamonds in this country now, are used in mechanical work. As there is a tariff of ten per cent. on these goods, and as a great deal of smuggling is done in consequence, there is no official account of the gems imported, and it is impossible to estimate the number that are here.

The above facts about false diamonds, &c., if generally known, would have the effect of diminishing the wearing by Americans of the real diamonds, just as imitation gilt jewelry is now diminishing the use of real gold ornaments among people of good taste and refined culture. Since it is so evident that none but experts can discern between real and bogus gems, the real substantial citizens may very willingly leave the use of this dubious glitter to those of the city's officials who needed all the polish that they can in any way acquire.

Drowning of Graves, the Adirondack Hunter.

The particulars of the recent drowning of William W. Graves, of Big Tupper Lake, are thus given by a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, in a letter dated Oct. 12:

"Mr. Graves, on Saturday last, with his little boy Perley, had gone to Horse Shoe Bend, some three miles from his house, to hunt. One of his dogs had driven a large buck into the pond, which is about a mile wide, where the deer succeeded in leaving the boy on the shore, he jumped into the boat and started to kill the deer. For some reason he did not fire his gun, and the boy saw his father have hold of the buck's tail, while the buck swung round under his boat, his head coming up the other side. A short struggle and they were both in the water, and near enough to the shore to be seen, and to talk to his boy. After holding on a short time, he said: "Perley, I am going to let go of the buck and take care of the dog. You shoot the buck as he comes ashore." He then turned his attention to the hound, which had swum off in pursuit of deer. But the dog climbed upon his back and forced his head under water. He got rid of the dog, and started again for shore. The wind was blowing very hard, and the water was very cold, and when within four rods of where the water was scarcely knee deep, he called again, saying: "Perley, I must drown—give my love to mother—give my love to your little brother—be a good boy, Perley—always love your mother, and"—and he went down. Perley took the long weary walk through the woods to his home, and broke the fatal news to his mother. It was spread over the whole country. Men from here, from Bartlett's, from Cary's, from Haugh's from Paul Smith's, from Moody's were here searching for the body, and yesterday it was found within a few rods of shallow water. Mr. Graves was formerly from Boston, and had many friends there. He came into this county a few years ago, built him a log house, which he called 'Grave's Lodge,' and had this Summer added a large frame house, making it one of the most comfortable hotels in the wilderness. Everybody appeared to love him, and the guides all say 'he was one of the best men in the country.'"

A Colony of Icelanders.

Washington and Detroit Islands, at the mouth of Green Bay, have been recently settled by immigrants from Iceland, who, it is said, will be followed by other families in the spring. The Green Bay *Advocate* says of the colony.

Detroit Island is two miles long and less than a mile wide, and is wooded. It has a beautiful harbor, and is finely situated with reference to the fishing business, which occupation the present colony will mainly follow until they get a foothold and learn to do something at farming. They know nothing of the use of the axe, and handle it awkardly. They are educated and well appearing people, stout and rather thick in stature, courteous and polite, industrious, cleanly in habit, and those who are here are quite well pleased with the country, the climate and the prospects before them. Their manners and customs are of a thousand years ago. They are to build their fishing boats and make their seines this winter, and they also intend as soon as possible to build a church. They belong to the Icelandic National Church, which we understand to be an offshoot of the Reformation and in some sort resembling the English Established Church.

There seems to be room for belief that this projected movement of so large a body of Icelanders is devised and encouraged by the home government of Denmark, of which Iceland is a dependency. From climatic changes that island has from some cause been gradually growing colder for many years. This has been attributed to various causes, one of them being a supposed defection of the course of the gulf stream to the eastward. But for whatever reason, the fact is that its winters have been growing longer, its fisheries fading out, and from being once a timbered country, it is said now that not a tree exists there. Fuel is only obtained from the drift wood which finds its way to the shores, and from the blubber and carcases of fish. The revenues, therefore, heretofore derived by the Danish government from that island have so fallen off that it is a burden, and this seems to be the reason for the conjecture that the breaking up of its population is altogether desired.

THE Coombs troupe are playing in Chicago for the benefit of Chicago sufferers.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

Resignation of the Austrian Minister Accepted.

FINANCIAL HOLIDAY.

Reorganization of the British Army.

RUSSO-GERMAN INTERVIEWS.

The New Social Movement In England.

ADDRESS TO NAPOLEON.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, October 31.—A cabinet council was held during the past week, the foreign policy of the Government being the main subject under discussion.

ARMY REORGANIZING.

The reorganization of the army is progressing actively, and regiments are being brought up to a war standard. There is an immense accumulation of war material here.

CONTEMPLATED MINISTRY CHANGES.

Early changes in the ministry are contemplated by the elevation of some of the present ministers to the peerage.

PRIVATE INTERVIEWS.

In Berlin, yesterday, Prince Gortschakoff had a long interview with the Emperor William and another with Count Bismarck to-day. The subject of these interviews is unknown.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

President Thiers refuses to modify his ultimatum to England regarding the commercial treaty.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

The Mansion House fund for Chicago amounted last evening to £46,800. The Prince of Wales has subscribed £260.

General Odger, the late candidate for Parliament from Lambeth, in the workingmen's interest, has written a letter reviewing the list of subscriptions, charging the aristocratic class with want of charity.

THE TRIAL OF KELLY.

DUBLIN, October 31.—The trial of Kelly creates much excitement. The police were hissed and the prisoner cheered in passing from the prison to the court room. There has been no disturbance of a serious character.

KU KLUX TROUBLES.

Assessor Shattuck, of Mississippi, reports that on the night of the 23d inst. an attempt was made to burn the Assessor's office at Okolona, but the fire was extinguished before material damage was done. The Assessor thinks there is no doubt but that the act was done by the friends of a party of Ku Klux, five of whom had been arrested on that evening and confined in his house. Threats are freely made against the life of the Assessor's clerk, for the part he took in the affair. Assessor Shattuck suggests that troops be stationed there for the protection of Government property. The excitement runs high.

PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS.

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Hanford L. Gordon has been appointed Register at the land office at St. Cloud, Minnesota; George Andrews, United States Attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee; George C. Bates, United States Attorney for Utah Territory; Herain Rhoe, Postmaster at Norwalk, Ohio; C. H. Newell, Postmaster at Greenwood, Iowa.

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The United States steamer Wabash, the flagship of the European squadron, sails from Boston about the latter part of next week for Europe. General Sherman, and Col. Audenried, of his staff, will take passage on the Wabash. They will be absent about six months.

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Treasurer Spinner will devote considerable space in his annual report to the contradiction of stories published in a New York paper concerning the abstraction of treasury moneys by him.

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The President, Secretary of War and General Sherman are now engaged in rearranging the military departments of the country.

BIDS SET ASIDE.

The Secretary of the Interior has set aside the bids for the Kaw lands as too low.

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CINCINNATI, October 31—River 3 feet 4 inches. Raining at intervals to-day.

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LITTLE ROCK, October 31.—Cloudy and cool. rainy. Arrived—Columbus, St. Louis. River falling; 4½ feet out to the mouth.

LOUISVILLE, October 31—River risen one inch; rising slowly in chute. Raining slowly all day; still continues. The Robin left for Cincinnati with nine barges.

EVANSVILLE, October 31.—Cloudy and raining all day; now turning colder. River stationary. Port list: Up—Fayette and Fanny Brandies, 8 A. M.; Ella Hughes and Ruby, 10; Eddyville, 10. Down—Fayette, 5:30 P. M. Little doing to-day on account of the rain.

CAIRO, October 31.—John Lumsden, Cairo to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Glencoe, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10; Mollie Ragon, Memphis to Cairo, 8 A. M.; Susie Silver, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10; S. S. Merrill cleared for New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Commonwealth, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; St. Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 7 P. M. River fell two inches. Light rain all forenoon, cloudy; thermometer 62.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—Arrived—Mollie Ebert, Mary F. Poe, Mollie Moore, Mary Alice and barges, Carrie V. Kountz, John Kyle for St. Louis. Departed—H. S. Turner, St. Louis. Cloudy.

VICKSBURG, October 31.—Down—Oceanus, 12 A. M.; Natches, 9 P. M. Up—Tom Jasper, 10 last night. Up boats today—Belfast, 3 A. M. Cool and cloudy. River falling.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—Arrived—H. M. Shreve, F. W. Strader and Colorado, Vicksburg, City of Quincy, New Orleans, Northwestern and St. Johns, Keokuk, Mountaineer, Memphis. Departed—Bayard, Keokuk; Pembina, St. Paul. River rising slowly. Rain fell here most of last night and part of to-day, and also along the upper rivers.

THE CAPITAL.

General Sherman Will Visit Europe.

CABINET MEETING.

Minister from Columbia Presents his Credentials.

KU KLUX TROUBLES.

Chicago Asks for Troops, and the Request is Granted.

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1871.

CABINET MEETING.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day a petition from Chicago was read, signed by representatives of both political parties, asking that troops be stationed in that city for the protection of property, those which were there immediately after the fire having been withdrawn. In accordance with the petition, an order has been issued by which a portion of the Eighth Infantry, now at Willet's Point, will be dispatched to Chicago.

The subject of the Ku Klux arrests in South Carolina was considered, Attorney General Akerman stating the result of his late visit. The prisoners having asked to be released on bail, it was thought best to leave the matter to the discretion of Akerman.

The Government will continue the prosecutions in Utah. If necessary, additional troops will be sent to that territory. It is known that some federal officers have asked for troops to aid in making arrests, but this was considered to be inexpedient, unless necessity renders an additional force necessary.

With the exception of the above, no business of importance was transacted, though the meeting was continued for three hours.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall on the Atlantic coast, with southeasterly winds and cloudy weather and rain on Wednesday from New England to North Carolina; a rising barometer with westerly winds on the Gulf coast. The low pressure in Indiana will probably move northeastward, with easterly winds veering to the south and southwest on Lake Erie, and northeasterly winds, backing to the northwest and west on Lake Michigan. Cloudy and rainy weather will continue on the lower lakes, and clearing weather on Wednesday will succeed to the rain of to-night on the upper lakes. Cautionary signals are ordered at Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo, Milwaukee, Grand Haven and Detroit.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, NOV 1, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼

GOVERNOR GEARY has adopted the President's recommendation, and appointed Thursday, 30th instant, as a day of thanksgiving for our many blessings.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the relief of Chicago and the Northwest still pour in from all quarters, but in much less amounts than when the first excitement prevailed.

IT IS A significant rebuke to Tammany Democracy, that Horatio Seymour has accepted the nomination for Assembly of the Anti-Corruption party, against the regular Tammany nominee, in his district in New York.

ACCOUNTS from South America announce that the small-pox has been sadly prevalent there during the past summer; more than fifty thousand deaths having occurred from this disease in Buenos Ayres and the province of Corrientes.

TRADE was never better in our city than at the present time. Our manufacturers are pressed with orders and the merchants are over-run with customers. If we had a good stage of water whereby to ship our vast fleets of coal down the river, the measure of our prosperity would be full.

THE Mansard roof, so much in fashion in modern architecture, is to be very generally discarded in the plans for the proposed new buildings of Chicago. It is charged that buildings otherwise fireproof, fell a prey to the fury of the flames in the late conflagration from the fact of their being capped with Mansard roofs.

AFTER SINKING $60,000 in order to establish itself on a fair footing as a daily journal, the Erie *Republican* has gone the way of most fresh newspaper enterprises. It will appear no more. Starting a daily paper is an up hill job. It cannot be done without an immense capital to sink during the first year, after which it may pay its projectors.

THE Steubenville *Herald* comes to us in a bright new dress and enlarged form. We regard the *Herald* as one of our favorite exchanges. It is edited with marked ability and is always up to time in the way of news. The *Herald* dates back as far as 1806, and has ever maintained a high character and proud place in public estimation.

NOTWITHSTANDING the tremendous efforts of the Democracy in New Jersey we are not without hope that it will be carried by our party. Every foot of ground is being hotly contested and the canvass is an unusually exciting one. Our friends are active and untiring in their efforts to bring Jersey back into the Union of Republican hearts.

THE Cincinnati papers are deploring the prevalence of small pox in that city. The disease is not confined to any one section, but appears to threaten the whole country. A thorough vaccination appears now to be the only preventive to the spread of the fatal epidemic. We urge all our readers to submit to vaccination at once. Delay may prove fatal. The disease is sufficiently wide-spread to demand this of all.

IT WOULD appear that Com. Ashbury has either been grossly deceived in the sailing capacity of his yacht Livonia, or he has sadly underestimated the fleetness of our American yachts; or if neither of these excuses for his numerous defeats will do, then our New York yachtmen are better sailors than our English cousins. Either horn of the dilemma will suit us, as the fact is demonstrated, we have beaten the English yacht badly.

HON. JOSEPH MEDILL, the accomplished editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, has been nominated by members of all parties as a Union candidate for Mayor, and has accepted the honor. His election at this very important period in the history of the half destroyed city would prove a great advantage, for few gentlemen in the country possess greater executive ability and none occupy higher place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

COL. S. F. TAPPAN, formerly of Colorado, and a member of the Peace Commission of 1866 along with Generals Sherman, Terry and Harney, will likely receive the appointment of Indian Commissioner. He has had a large experience on the frontiers, and held important commands at different times. He, in addition, is an earnest advocate of President Grant's peace policy, and will give it his hearty support. It is understood that the appointment of Col. Tappan is fully approved of by the Board of Commissioners, and if this is so, his confirmation is assured.

THE London *Times*, looking over the field from its own disinterested standpoint, urges upon the American people the wisdom of renominating President Grant at the expiration of his term of office. While we are certain that, even without the advice of the great representative journal of our cousins across the water, Grant will be renominated and re-elected, still we feel gratified, as the entire nation must, that our Republican President's administration of our national affairs has received such hearty endorsement from such an influential source. At home and abroad, Grant stands pre-eminently well in general estimation, and his administration is everywhere regarded with favor and admiration.

WE HAVE confused accounts from Mexico, all pointing in one direction however, concerning the revolution now in progress in that unhappy country. That a deep laid revolt is in progress, there can be no doubt, but as to its numbers, strength or prospects, all is confusion. The dispatches announce Generals Escobedo, Rocha, with others, as enlisted on the side of the Juarez government; whilst Generals Pavon and Trevino are leading the insurgents. The latter has forced the capitulation of the national forces at Saltillo, with much warlmaterial. We would not much wonder if Juarez, recently crowned with success, should find in his grasp only "a barren scepter," and like many of his predecessors learn that "the path of glory leads but to the grave."

THE New York *Tribune* inflicts a terrible rebuke on Cauldwell, the editor of the *Mercury*, a Democratic candidate for the State Senate, by exposing a number of incestuous notices, which have appeared in the *Mercury* under the title of "Matrimonial." The editor of the *Tribune* rightly compares such a publication to a house of ill-fame, and truly states that there is no difference between an editor who permits the use of his columns for the purpose of making engagements of a lewd character, and the wretch who furnishes the apartments for fulfilling those engagements. We accord with that judgment, and stigmatize as infamous, any person, who would permit notices of such a character to be printed in his paper. They can do no possible good; but, on the contrary, have resulted in the destruction of thousands of young women. We warn all young persons to avoid such temptations, as they almost always result in the loss of the virtue of the ensnared. No honorable man would use such means for making acquaintances.

GEO. O. EVANS, the defaulting State agent for the collection of our war claims against the General Government, was discharged on the criminal charge brought against him, of embezzlement of $291,000 of the funds of the Commonwealth. The deciding judge, Hon. John J. Pearson, held that he was not an officer of the State, and hence could not be held to account for any embezzlement in a criminal court. He went so far as to assert that "in all that has been laid before us we have not perceived the slightest evidence of fraud, on the one side or the other; but it is an ordinary case which should have been settled by the law in the usual way, under the act of 1811, on notice to the defendant, allowing him what would be right by way of compensation, and striking the balance, which, if not appealed from in sixty days, would have been conclusive, and if appealed from, the State would have had security for its money. The balance thus found due and unappealed from would have been as fixed and determinate as the judgment of a court, and payment could have been enforced by the process of the law, both civil and criminal." The court held the prisoner on a capias to answer for the funds retained by him, in bail to the amount of $100,000.

GREAT CONSTERNATION exists among the Mormon polygamists of Utah. The conviction, and sentence of Elder Hawkins to three years imprisonment, with a fine of five hundred dollars for bigamy, by a United States Judge, McKean, has startled the entire population, and a perfect agony of suspense exists. Brigham Young is a fugitive, and is supposed to have fled away, never to return. Hooper, the Delegate to Congress, has started east to interview the President, in the vain hope of staying the tide which has set in at last, and which promises to rid the country of the festering sore of polygamy, as practiced in Utah, under the sanction of the Mormon Church. Elder Cannon has also mysteriously slipped away, and turns up in San Francisco, whither he has fled to escape the summons of the Grand Jury. Law has at length cut the Gordian knot which puzzled the philosopher and the politician. Thus, under the wise rule of our President and his advisers is the country speeding on to its great destiny, and all relics of barbarism, and all obstacles to a vigorous progress must yield. With the peace policy of the administration in reference to the Indians, and the law and order policy with reference to Mormonism, the country may soon congratulate itself that our chief troubles upon the frontiers have been overborne by the irresistible tide, which is fast sweeping over the land, carrying away with it, all that is opposed to a sound nationality, and an enlightened public opinion.

SOME DAYS AGO the Chicago *Times* published a sensational article, claiming to be a letter from an anonymous member of the International Society, and asserting that Chicago had been burned by the orders of that inhuman organization. The *Times* is eminently sensational, and it is very probable that the article referred to was an ill-timed fiction, although there are various reasons why it may have been true. First, it would be simply on a par with what we already know of the performances of the organization. Then, George Francis Train, an acknowledged member, undoubtedly did, on the Sunday night of the fire, predict in a lecture that a frightful calamity was about to overwhelm the city; so that Train must be a prophet if the International story be not true. Thirdly, the fire was, in very many instances, noticed bursting out far in advance of the great mass of conflagration, and in places where its presence seemed so mysterious that one who witnessed more than one instance of this sort, has written an essay, suggesting that, under certain circumstances, the air, even in closed rooms, becomes spontaneously combustible, a hypothesis, to our mind, quite as incredible as the story in the *Times*. The communication in question wound up by predicting, or rather, asserting that these same fire fiends in human shape, meant to destroy several other cities in this country, for the purpose of reducing property holders to the level of laborers, and equalizing wealth by destroying a great part of it. Bearing this assertion in mind, it was with curiosity that we watched the papers from all parts of the country, and we confess to some feeling of surprise upon reading in the San Francisco *Alta*, of the 22d, the following:

"From events that have occurred in our midst within the last few days, we are led to believe that our city is infested with a gang of incendiaries, who have laid plans to set fire to this city, in various parts and at different times, for no other purpose than the destruction of life, property, and robbery."

The *Alta* then gives a full description of a series of incendiary fires so well planned that it was almost impossible for the fire department to attend to them all; and in almost every instance petroleum, the weapon of the destroyers of Paris, as well as of the communicator of the Chicago *Times*, was used. The story of the *Times* may be, as we said before, a fiction; the whole series of coincidences may have been accidental; but there is nothing more improbable than that the creatures who deliberately planned the destruction of Paris, the most beautiful and luxurious city in the world, would hesitate to annihilate an American town, if it happened to suit their purpose so to do.

THE INDIANS.

The efforts of the Government have for a year or two past been directed towards the consummation of a plan long since decided upon for confining these unfortunate people upon distinct reservations, where they can be taught to read and write and work, free from the influences of the whites. It has been demonstrated that where this is possible, the Indian is as tractable and harmless as any race on the face of the earth. The contaminating influence of degraded whites, who are willing to sell whisky to the red-man, in order to take advantage of him whilst in a state of intoxication, is the chief obstacle in the way of his final abandonment of savage life. Whilst under the influence of liquor some old grievance is remembered, and straightway he forgets his promises to remain upon his own land, goes forth in search of revenge, and seldom returns until all the good lessons that have been taught him are lost, and blood has been spilled. The danger appears wholly to come from contact with unprincipled whites; could they be kept away from the Indian and he be taught that the white man is his friend, with no recurring difficulties subsequently to disprove the fact, Indian wars and atrocities would soon cease. It appears to be difficult to wholly confine the Indians upon distinct reservations of land, as their chief sustenance is derived from the game shot in their hunting grounds, and they complain and rebel if they are not permitted to hunt through the valleys and forests known to their infancy. The Indian is wholly selfish; he cares nothing for progress or civilization; on the contrary he recognizes in them the enemy which is fast extinguishing his race, and what else could be expected of him? Born upon the wild prairie, where his forefathers held undisputed sway from the earliest period, known to him, he sees the inroads made upon his famous hunting grounds by the advance of the white man, he sees his race gradually but surely disappearing, he finds himself driven further away from his youthful haunts, whilst the face of nature is fast changing beneath the blows of his pursuer, he remembers many of his tribe, who have been killed in what he believes to be the wars with the whites, from his earliest moment of recollection he has listened to the recital of the woes and murders of his kinsmen, and heard the wondrous stories of the virtues of the departed chiefs, who have died fighting the white man. Can any one wonder that he looks upon us as an enemy to his race? Can any one wonder that he distrusts our motives and intentions? Is it not a great wonder that he is ever willing to believe and confide in our promises? And yet he is. The cruelest savage among the Indians is willing to give heed to the white man, to come and listen to his "big talk;" and often, as in the case of Red Cloud, the statesman Sioux, to implicitly trust in the promises of good treatment, and to obey our wishes to the letter. Such chiefs, as the one named, recognize the fact, that war with the whites will result finally in the defeat of their race, and therefore, in spite of the jeers and scorn of their fellows, they often at the risk of their lives, and what is dearer to them, their proud positions as chiefs of their tribes, oppose war, and counsel peace with the white race.

There is but one thing left for the nation to do; extermination is impossible, as it is INHUMAN, therefore the red man must be confined upon his reservations, and the white man must be compelled to avoid them. When this has been fully accomplished the problem of the ultimate civilization of the savage will have been solved. The administration of President Grant will have done no better or nobler work than this, and we trust that success may attend the effort.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

This year the locomotive engineers held their eighth annual convention in Toronto, Canada. The object of this Association is the elevation of the locomotive engineers as a class. Perhaps there is no other class of men of whom the public safety demands so much. The engineers must be sober, watchful, quick and judicious, with nerves of steel and heart and brain ready to work together. And it is the importance which every citizen must attach to these men now-a-days when everyone travels, which renders the meeting of their Association an affair of general interest, and which accounts for our giving so much space to the address delivered at that meeting by their President. We would gladly print the whole of it, but have not the room.

The grand chief engineer said: We profess to be a brotherhood with brotherly ties and affection, strong enough to embrace all good locomotive engineers; without regard to country or race, and it must be very gratifying to all friends of our Society to know that our increase in number and extension of sub-organizations are so great, that we have now met for the first time in the Dominion of Canada. Although our policy is framed with a view to annex and unite all good locomotive engineers in one common cause yet I hope our Canadian neighbors will not think we have anything to do with politics as a society. Our purposes are to improve the ability and status of our members as locomotive engineers and men. We exclude everything of a secterian character, and agree to unite for one common purpose, and I may here add that we expect to obtain all we are justly entitled to by peaceful measures alone.

* * * * * * *

We have greater cause for a cordial greeting and of happy congratulations to each other, on this occasion, than at any former meeting since our Brotherhood was organized. During the past year a large number of sub-divisions have been organized. At present we have one hundred and thirty-six divisions. They are located in all parts of the United States, with five in the Domision of Canada. Our membership at present is nearly 7,000, with a more rapid increase than at any previous period since we were an organization.

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COMPLAINTS.

It is claimed that on many roads the rules are so framed that the engineer cannot strictly observe them and make time. My advice to all is, observe the rules, and then if they are found to be impracticable they will be repealed. It is a very unjust act for one engineer to try and outdo another, by violating the rule of the company. On some time-cards the schedule is so fast that no engineer can make time and strictly observe the rules in regard to approaching and passing switches and stations; yet the time is made, and all goes well, until some accident occurs. Then the official to screen himself, points to the rule which perhaps he may know has been violated for months. If the rule on your instructions requires you to *see for your-self* that the switches are right, and the way clear to all stations, then you should all run in such a way as to strictly observe the rule at all times.

Suppose the weather to be so stormy that the engineer cannot see the front end of his engine, what kind of time would he make if he got off and felt his way to see for himself that the switch is right, and the way clear to all stations? All railroad men know that such kind of running would ruin any railroad company in the country; nevertheless some have such rules, and the only way to get them changed is to observe them to the very letter. The engineer should be required to use reasonable care, but he should not be required to perform an actual impossibility. No rule should be made for the government of employes on a railroad except it can be fully observed, and the least violation should be severely punished.

Complaints are made that in some roads promotions of young men are made for the express purpose of obtaining engineers at reduced wages. It is claimed that this is done while there are plenty of first-class engineers seeking employment.

The newspaper writers and the public mention this practice when accidents occur, and the only remedy suggested is to have the matter regulated by law. My opinion is that it can be much better regulated by having boards of examination appointed for every railroad or division of a road, than by any law yet proposed. Suppose the superintendent, master mechanic and one engineer (of at least five years experience) constitute a board, whose duty it shall be to examine and make full investigation as to ability, habits and standing as men, of all engineers and applicants for promotion on their road, requiring the full board to sign the certificate if granted, and attaching a penalty if they shall knowingly grant a certificate to any unworthy person. This plan, with the rule that all new beginners shall go with an old engineer, until the engineer can recommend him as being capable of taking charge of an engine, will secure first-class engineers at all times.

If the supply of good engineers exceeds the demand, it will regulate itself like all other trades and pursuits. I feel justified in saying, however, that I do not believe that any good railroad manager desires to exchange old and trustworthy engineers for new beginners or untried men. If no fault can be found with an engineer there is no danger of his being superseded by one that has not run long enough to earn a reputation. It is only those that are indifferent or really incompetent that need fear being displaced, and I believe that with the right kind of management by the engineers themselves, there never need be any great surplus of good engineers. New engineers will be made as business increases and their services are needed; but no engineer with a reputation well established, will be dismissed by any judicious manager, for the purpose of making room for a new and cheaper engineer. What we want, and what the public and the railroad management will sustain us in, is a plan that will insure thoroughly competent engineers, and that will sustain none that are not reliable. This can be done much better by the united actions of the railroad officials and their engineers, than by any license law which provides for an examination by a stranger to the applicant. No value could be in practice attached to any certificates given a locomotive engineer by a stranger. The certificate to be of any value must be given by those that know personally all about the applicant. I have no doubt but that efforts will be made to pass license laws for engineers in several States during the coming year, and my advice is for the locomotive engineers to arrange some plan that will be a sufficient guarantee to the public, and effective in insuring reliable engineers, without being burdened by a *tax* and *tax* that would not be of any practical benefit to any one. No doubt a license could be devised that would insure a better class of stationary engineers, but the peculiar qualification necessary in a locomotive engineer, that will prevent accidents to his train, is no part of the requirements of a stationary engineer, and it cannot be developed only by a practical demonstration.

Your attention is earnestly solicited to the complaint of "Sunday work." This is a difficult question to settle, but I feel sure that you will find a disposition on the part of railway managers to dispense with Sunday work, so far as it is possible for them to do so, if the proper representations are made to them by their engineers.

To effect any relief, the application must be general and all the various lines must come to some general agreement in this matter. Our Constitution prohibits a discussion of religious subjects in our meetings, but leaving the religious feature entirely out, there are abundant reasons why locomotive engineers should not be required to labor on Sunday. It overtasks their powers of endurance, and unfits them for the proper performance of their duties, if they are kept too steadily employed without any day of rest. It has a tendency to demoralize a man if he is debarred the privileges that other men enjoy of obtaining food for the mind. It has a pernicious influence upon the children of the engineer. There are many other reasons why an engineer should not be compelled to work on Sunday, and I hope that every proper effort will be made to influence all railroad managers to abandon the running of all railroad trains, that can possibly be dispensed with on Sunday.

There are other complaints of overwork—harsh treatment, and other minor matters—which will all be corrected in due time, if the engineers will only persist in calling the attention of the proper officials to these abuses and use their united influence to have justice done.

TEMPERANCE.

It is with shame that I am obliged to refer to the subject of temperance at this late day, but the list of expulsions still continue to appear in our *Monthly Journal*. I do not think our members, as a class, are addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks, yet there seem to be a few members that cannot control their appetites, and by their misconduct our organization is brought into disrepute.

There is no middle ground on this question. No engineer can maintain a respectable stand, and be guilty of the excessive use of liquor, and no division of our Brotherhood can exert much influence with their railroad officials if they sustain or countenance any member that is intemperate.

We profess to be temperate men, and we must live up to our professions, or else our labors and expenditures, as an organization, will go for naught, and instead of being of any benefit to the temperate and reliable engineer to be a member of our Brotherhood, it will be a disgrace. I hope that every division will realize the full responsibility and disgrace they incur, by sustaining any member that is addicted to the cursed habit of intemperance.

The position of a Locomotive Engineer is recognized by the public to be of that responsible character which requires the best and most reliable men to fill; and I believe the higher the standard you make for yourselves, the better it will be for you and for our organization.

Let us not only cultivate friendly feelings between ourselves, but use our best endeavors to live and work in harmony with railroad officials, and all classes of employes. Let every member of our Brotherhood firmly resolve that they will never be guilty of using profanc or ill-tempered language to any person, but treat all persons respectfully, and so far as is in their power, maintain, unsullied, their reputation as members of their Brotherhood.

A CALIFORNIA "bach" has this to say about babies: "A baby is not beautiful. It is big-headed, malformed of limb, misshapen of trunk, bloated and puffy as to continuance, and comparatively hairless as to scalp. A baby is not good. It is selfish, wantonly cruel, thoughtless, greedy, and ungrateful. It is immodest, moreover, and is always executing some shocking atrocity. A baby is not personally cleanly; it revels in dirt, and takes a sharp delight in being grimy and smutted of cheek, sticky of palm, soiled in its raiment, and generally ill-smelling. I write these several indictments more in sorrow than in anger, and confident in the justice and truth of them, I invite discussion. Sir, you know the facts are as above stated. Madam, you know it."

LUNG SCIENCE.

That science which teaches the preservation and health of the lungs is of vital importance to all who desire to live out a healthy existence; in fact, without a healthy state of those important organs the whole body falls into decay.

The proper amount of air inhaled into the lungs is of as serious consequence to life and health a the proper quantity and quality of food; therefore, when the lungs are studded with tubercles or clogged with starchy mucous or filled with pus, they cannot perform the office of respiration perfectly. They must be cleansed, or consumption will be sure to come on—a disease which has been made of comparatively easy cure by the use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It should, however, be taken in time, that is, early in the course of the disease: then it will be easily eradicated, and the system restored to health.

Dr. Keyser's means of examining the lungs are so thorough, and his experiences so vast, that he can point out the true state of those organs with the same precision as if they were exposed to the eye.

Office in the rear of his great medicine store 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

ROSE LIP SALVE,
NICE AND FRESH.
Also, a new and beautiful stock of
Glycerine and Glycerine Cream,
AND
COLD CREAM,
for the cure and prevention of Chapped Hands &c. This is an excellent preparation, and warranted to cure Chapped Hands in all cases. Prepared by
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

SINKING FAST.

Pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, without energy enough for exertion, yet with no acute pain, or other specific indication of disease, how often do we see feeble invalids fading as it were out of life without any apparent cause. We say of them that they are "sinking fast," or "sinking gradually," as the case may be. But there is no good reason why they should sink at all. Persons in this dead-alive state simply want invigorating and vitalizing. Nature, in a state of torpor, demands help. Bring out the reserve of vitality in the system, brace the nerves; tone the stomach, break up the morbid trance of body and mind with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It can be done. It has been done in thousands of instances. The effect upon the enervated frame is electric. Never give up, however languid and broken down. Remember that for the exhausted, the debilitated, the desponding, this powerful vegetable restorative is a genuine elixir. It is not a mere stimulant that provokes a transient flash of vigor in the system, and then leaves it in a more depressed condition than before. It removes the causes of debility by altering the secretions, and regulating the action of the internal organs, as well as re-enforcing them. It is a particularly valuable medicine at this season, because it is an antidote to the malaria which produces intermittent fever, bilious colic and other disorders of the bowels prevalent in the fall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871.....1871.
FALL TRADE IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD
& CO.,
131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES', MISSES and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.
Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and even lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.
McCORD & CO.
oct6:b73-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Stock,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Dress Goods Department.
PLAIDS.
Scotch Tartans, Poplin Plaids, Serge Plaids.
Soft All-Wool Plaids, 6-4 Cloaking Plaids.
Opera Plaids, elegant styles at low prices.
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
Satine Cloths, all colors.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Black and Colored Poplins.
Fancy Striped Poplins.
DRESS SILKS.
Plaid, Striped and Plain Japanese Silks.
Plain and Shaded Japanese Robes.
Gros Grain and Glace Black Silks.
Plain Glace Silks, all colors.
CASSIMERES
For Men and Boys' Wear.
Heavy Cloaking Cloths, Waterproof Cloths.
Plain Opera Flannels, all colors.
Plaid Opera Flannels.
Rob Roy and Heavy Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Plain White, Scarlet, Yellow and Gray Flannels.
Twilled Scarlet, Blue and Gray Flannels.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
An Entire Line
OF
NEW, CHOICE,
AND
Seasonable Goods,
NOW OPEN,
AND
Additions to Each Department Daily.
We would solicit an examination of our stock, which, for extent, variety and low prices, cannot be surpassed.
Dress and Sacque Trimmings,
Guipure and Chantilly Laces,
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Corded Satins,
Dress and Trimming Silks,
Fringes, Gimps and Buttons, a full line in all new fall shades.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets, Loops, Tassels Ornaments, &c.
RIBBONS.
All new shades in Bow and Trimming Ribbons.
Black and Colored Sash Ribbons.
Embroideries Department.
Hamburg and Paris Made Embroideries, an elegant line, at low prices, now open.
Swiss Flouncing, Ruffling and Puffing.
Swiss Embroideries.
Victoria Lawn Embroideries.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
A splendid line at low prices now open.
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 10c.
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 25c., extra fine.
All the Latest Styles in Ladies, Misses and Children's fine Felt, Velvet and straw
Hats, Plumes, Ostrich Tips,
WINGS AND EGROT,
NEW COLORS.
HOSIERY.
Ladies' and Children's White and Fancy Hose in a great many styles. Assortment large and complete, all grades.
GLOVES.
Good Kids at 95c. and $1.00 per pair.
Good 2 Hook Kids at $1.50 per pair.
A full line of Alexandre's and Harris' Seamless constantly on hand.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth and Berlin Gloves, many styles.
POPULAR PRICES.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
oct7
NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.
EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
se26
50 Cents on the Dollar.
Gold & gold Plated Fancy Goods
Jewelry & Silver Ware
at Great Sacrifice
at Half Price
At D. H. Evans'
Department Store.
No. 59. 5th Avenue.
New Goods rec'd Daily.
TO
Oil Refiners and Others.
THE HUTCHINSON OIL REFINING CO.
Offer For Sale
The entire machinery of their Refinery, consisting of STILLS, IRON TANKS, STEAM PUMPS, SETTLING PANS, ENGINE and BOILERS together with a large amount of Gas Pipe and Fittings, with a variety of sizes of Stop Cocks, Globe Valves, Gates, &c., &c. Also, their REAL ESTATE, situated in the Sixth ward, of the City of Allegheny, bounded by Washington avenue, Preble and Adams streets and the Ohio river, fronting 312 feet on the Ohio river, and extending back 260 feet to Preble street. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 99 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
JAMES A. HUTCHINSON,
President.
oct4:b44
25 CASKS BEST BRAND BLACK LEAD.
30 casks Extra Manganese;
32 bags Garland's Arsenic;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Finor Spar. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
WILL OPEN
Twenty Cases of All the Best Makes of
PRINTS,
FOR 10 CENTS.
All Good Styles.
A LARGE LOT OF
Fast Col'd Prints
AT 6 1-4 CENTS.
A Very Large Lot of
BLACK SILKS,
AT
Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinoe, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se26:a70
Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se12:a36
FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, feel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centre Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON.
au17 ON THE PREMISES.
LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue
(Near Smithfield street.)
au17 PITTSBURGH, PA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Shawls! Shawls!
SCARFS!
A Choice Stock of the Latest Styles in Long and Square Plaid Shawls, Long and Square Striped Shawls, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls, Rich Roman Striped Estella Scarfs.
Black Cloth Sacques,
RICHLY TRIMMED.
FURS! FURS!
VELVETEENS,
Mantilla Velvets.
MILLINERY GOODS.
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers and Plumes,
Trimming Silks and Satins,
Corded Satins, all colors.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &C.
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.
The Reflector Is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.
The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable than either Marble or Brick.
THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.
Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.
Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se23:a61 PITTSBURGH.
Jno. A. Renshaw & Co.
Would respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their extensive stock of
CANNED GOODS,
Put up expressly for family use from this year's selected fruit, consisting of
1,000 DOZEN CANS
White and Yellow Peaches,
Bartlette and Duchesse Pears,
Green Gage Plums,
Extra Fine Apples,
Cherries and Strawberries,
Cookes' Favorite Tomatoes,
Winslow's and Blue Ridge Corn,
Giant Asparagus,
Extra Early Peas, &c., &c.
For sale wholesale and retail at reduced prices by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & Co.,
oct21-b36 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.
American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:no5
The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.
se30:b46
SIEBERT & BERG,
DEALERS IN
Leather, Hides, Oil
AND
SHOE FINDINGS,
No. 406 Penn Street.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather, French and Common Kips and Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Morocco, Linings, Lasts, Threads, Nails, &c., which they which they will sell at lowest cash prices. au14:y13
FISH! FISH! FISH!
No. 1 MACKEREL,
No. 2 MACKEREL,
No. 3 MACKEREL, large new,
SHAD, POTOMAC HERRING,
LAKE WHITE FISH,
LAKE HERRING,
DUTCH HERRING.
Fresh arrivals in all the various sized packages.
WATT, LANG & CO.
172 and 174 Wood Street.
au17
The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
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DUTCH HERRING.
Fresh arrivals in all the various sized packages.
WATT, LANG & CO.
172 and 174 Wood Street.
au17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Since all U.S. Bonds
Have for some time past commanded such a premium, and the Government is no longer a borrower, Capitalists and Investors have urged us to carefully examine for recommendation any and all
Investment Securities
of merit. After careful examination we unhesitatingly recommend the following investments:
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO. 7 *per cent. Bonds, free of all taxes, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold R. R. Bonds, at* 90 *and accrued interest; also secured by Land Grant of* 1,160,000 *Acres of Timber Lands.*
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINN. R. R. First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold Bonds at* 90 *and accrued interest, free of all taxes. The subscription is nearly all taken.*
OMAHA AND NORTH-WESTERN R. R. 7-30 *Gold Bonds, with large Land Grants, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold Bonds at* 90 *and accrued interest, free of taxes.*
And, some other miscellaneous Securities, the special agency of which we have accepted. Whether you wish to buy or sell any kind of Investment Securities, consult or write to
S. McClean & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 61 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:o61

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

oct:bs8

CONVERSION

U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4 1-2 per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, which we offer for sale, taxing from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

no1:a36

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,

BANKERS,

Offer for sale the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Market Rates and Accrued Interest.

Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates.

c610

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 31, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1871	116¾	116¾
5-20—1862	114¾	114¾
" 1864	114¾	114¾
" 1865	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867	113¾	113¾
1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	89¾	89
Do Scrip	83¾	84
Erie	23¾	23¾
Reading	108	108
Lake Shore	99¾	98¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	125¼	125¼
Rock Island	100¾	99¾
Chicago & N W	93¾	93¾
Do. Preferred	88½	88½
Ill. Central	55¾	55¾
Do. Preferred	76	76
Wabash	59¾	58¾
Do. Preferred	83	83¾
Ohio & Mississippi	37¾	37¾
Pacific Mail	48	47¾
West. Union Telegraph	61¾	60¾
Adams Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	55	57
Wells, Fargo	52	51

—At the final hearing, on Saturday, of C. T. Yerkes, Jr., a stock broker, operating for the city in the sale of new city loan, and in the purchase of city bonds for the Sinking Fund, and by whose connection with the City Treasurer the treasury is in default to the amount of $478,000, Yerkes was held to bail in the sum of $60,000, the charges being embezzlement and larceny. The evidence as reported in the papers shows quite conclusively that Yerkes has been doing very improper things with certain amounts of money stated in the evidence, but there are certain other larger sums of money of which the treasury is in deficit, of which no legal malice has yet been shown, and for which somebody is criminally accountable. All of these missing moneys from the city treasury, if undisbursed, were appropriated for a consideration to the direct profit of the City Treasurer.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

NEW YORK, October 31, 1871.

Gold: selling at 111¼@112¾; and closed firm at 112¾. Cash gold scarce; borrowers had to pay ⅛c for use daily. Clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank twenty-nine millions. Governments dull all day, but closed a little higher. Stocks at noon were heavy steady. After the second call the prices were better, and at the close the prices declined a little. Business was light to-day. Money 6 to 7 per cent., except loans, which were 5 per cent. State bonds were dull and steady in the entire market, but became heavier on the second call.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 115¾; do 5-20s of '62, 114⅝; do of '64, 114¾; do of '65, 114⅝; new do of '67, 113¾; do of '68, 113¾; coupons of '68, 113¾; 10-40s 108⅞; currency 6s, 111¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 60¾; Adams Express, 63¾; Wells-Fargo do, 51; American Merchants Union do, 55¾; United States do, 57; Pacific Mail, 47¾; New York Central, 89½; Scrip, 85¼; Erie 23¾; Harlem, 121¼; Reading, 108; Michigan Central, 117; Southern, 98¾; Union Pacific, 32¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 123½; Northwestern, common, 59¾; do pref'd, 88¾; Rock Island, 99¾; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 76¾; Toledo and Wabash, 58½; Fort Wayne 86; Chicago and Alton 115; Ohio and Mississippi, 37¾; Gold, 112¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 31, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do. 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¾@4¾.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime to choice, 70@75 per gallon; little or no demand for common.

APPLES—Continue to come in freely and with no improvement in the demand, the market is slow, and dealers are anxious to work off common stock in poor condition. We continue to quote at $1.50@3 for common to fair; $2.50@3 for good to prime and $3.25 for choice.

BUTTER—Dealers all agree in reporting a very dull market, and prices are weak and drooping; sales of prime to choice roll at 18@20; medium to good at 14@16; and common at 10@12.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted at $4@4.50 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and, in our market, there is not much doing, most of the factories having stocked up pretty well prior to the recent advance.

BEANS—Prime navy scarce; quoted in small lots at $2.75@3 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@35c.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 80@90 cts per bushel.

CHEESE—Factory, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; Secondale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CRANBERRIES—There is a continued wide range in prices, $12@18 per bbl, the outside figure for Sackett's.

CIDER—Sells at $5@8 per bbl.

CHEESE—Still reported steady, with a moderate demand. Prime New York Goshen, 15¾@16c; Ohio Goshen, 15@15¾; Factory, 14@14½; Dairy, 13@13¾.

CANADA OIL—Quiet and unchanged; standard brands in a jobbing way, 22¾@23 cts.

EGGS—The receipts seem to be falling off again, but with only a moderate demand, prices are unchanged—28 seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of prime have Peaches by car load reported at 11 cts—it is said that brokers are buying for the east at that price. Apples: sales of southern at 8@8½; and prime bright western at 7@7¾.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers quoted at 72@75 cts for round lots—usual advance is a small way.

FLOUR—Trade in flour continues slow, and while the market is quiet, there is no change to note in prices. We continue to quote good spring extras at $5@5.25; choice Minnesota bakers flour, $7.75; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.25@7.50.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain, although not large, are increasing, and the market, in consequence, is easier. Wheat is quiet and unchanged—the arrivals seem to be falling off again, which may be attributed to the millers' again, which may be attributed to the millers' lowering prices; we continue to quote red at $1.40@1.42 and white 3@5 cts more. Oats are dull but unchanged—may be quoted at 46@47 by the car load, in bulk, for good mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is easier, though not quotably lower; 70@72—sale 1 car, in elevator, at 69; and 1 car prime car, on track, at 72. New Corn still quoted at 55@60. Rye—sale 4 cars, on track, at 87½; may be quoted at 85@90. There is a good demand for Spring Barley, on spot, and all strictly prime sells readily at 85.

GROCERIES—There seems to be a "deadlock" in the eastern Coffee markets; the slight reaction that set in on the close of the week has caused a sharp falling off in the demand; though, as yet, importers refuse to make any concessions. It seems that those parties who held Coffee on speculation, became a little frightened and were anxious to unload, and if it was this, more than anything else, that started the reaction to which we have referred. The general feeling just now is that there can be no material or permanent depreciation in the value of Coffee until after stocks have been very materially increased, and of this there is not much prospect just now. Sugars rather firmer, under the influence of the advices from New York, though quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull. Rice and Syrups unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—Quiet at market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23; Fair, 22@22¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@. Mocha, 30. Roasted Coffees pure, 27. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's—75. White House—75. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 75. Sugar Drips, 80; Brune's, 75; other grades, 48@50. Sugar House Syrups—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—Quiet at market.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¾; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 25@30. Nutmegs, 1.20. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 20. Nutmegs, $1.20.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 9. Dry Flint, 21@22. Green Calf Skins, 14@15. Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HONEY—Sales at 25@35 cts per lb—but few sales above 30.

HAY—Continues to arrive pretty freely, and the market is quiet and unchanged, $20@25 for fair to prime baled.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $240; dressed, $190@195.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh, for lamps, of No. 1 quoted at 75@80; well established Cincinnati and Chicago brands, 65@70.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@3.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is reported in a jobbing way, at $22@23 per ton for Bran; $24@26 for Seconds; $30@36 for Middlings, and $44@45 for Oil Meal.

NUTS—Sales of Chestnuts at $3.75@4.00. Walnuts and Butter Nuts, 75c@$1.00 per bushel. Shellbarks, $1.75@2.25 per bushel.

ONIONS—In good supply and rather dull, but unchanged; $2.50@2.75 per bbl for common and $3.00@3.25 for choice Silver Skins.

PEA NUTS—Old stock selling at 10 cts. New crop offering at 7@8 cts—not wanted.

POTATOES—Sales of Peerless at 75 cts per bushel, and we can report sales, by the coop, at 50@60 cts per pair, according to size.

POTTERY—Is reported as although not large are fully up to present requirements and prices remain unchanged at 55@60 cts per bushel for Yellow Ware; $1.00@1.10 per car load —usual advance for small lots. Prime (fresh) Jersey sweets, $3.00@3.75 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Hams, Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7¾@8; ribbed sides, 8¾; short ribbed sides; 8¾; clear sides, 9¾; sugar cured shoulders, 8; plain sugar cured hams, 16; canvassed, 16¾@16¾. Lard: in tcs, 10; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 12; Ham sausage, 11 cts. Dried Beef, 18. Mess Pork, at $18.50@19 for Hebron, Jr.

PEA NUTS—Steady at 12@13 cts.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—In small lots at $1.85, by the car load, and $2 in small lots.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quoted at $5.75@6 in first hands and $5@5.50 at additional for small lots out of store. Timothy Seed is reported dull and nominal at $2@3.25. Flaxseed would sell, but there is little or no offering in this market.

SUMAC—Tennessee is quoted at 4¾ cts per lb or $90 per ton of 2,240 lbs. Virginia sumac does not seem to be wanted.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, October 31, 1871.

Trade in petroleum continues very dull, and there seems to be little prospect of any immediate improvement. Refined is still reported dull, with but little inquiry either for present or future delivery, though there is but little change in prices, as compared with yesterday. October, 23¾@23¾; November and December, not quoted—what little there is seems to be restricted to this month. Crude, also, dull but unchanged; seller balance of this year, 11¾. Parker quoted at $4.60@4.65—the inside figure bid, and the the outside figure asked.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Keystone O W, account Bates & G	456
Standard O W, account B S Duncan	160
Commercial O W, account Bates & G	184
Standard O W, account Bates & G	160
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	80
Crystal O W, account W Stewart	80
Riverside O W, account H Duncan	80
Sterling O W, account Bates & G	456
Total	2,002

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Union Refining Co. 160 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Elkins, Bly & Co. 100 bbls refined oil to P O Davis, Phila.

Total ..... 260 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. October, 30.

Fawcett, L & S, 590 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

D Bly & Co. 140 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co. Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co. 417 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, M & Co. 209 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 110 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Lyons & Co. 520 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bros. 200 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro. 156 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 616 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberg & Co., 104 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

H W C Tweddle, 150 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 467 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil Refining Co. 74 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co. 150 bbls refined oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Wm McKelvy & Co. 53 bbls refined oil to Wm Blair & Son, Harrisburgh.

Total ..... 4,245 bbls.

SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL from all points on A. V. R. R. eastward rec. W. P. R. R., during the week ending October 28th, 1871.

From	New York	Philadel.	Columbia.	Baltimore.	Other P'ts	Total bbls.
Parker	482			479	96	
Parkersburg			319		319	
Foster			1,199		1,199	
Franklin	240			80	320	
Total	722		1,518	559	2,799	

[By P. & A. Telegraph Co.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 12 M.—Crude quiet. Refined—Spot, 23¾c; November 23¾@23¾c; December 23¾c.

5 P. M.—October 23¾c bid, 24¾c asked; November 23¾@23¾c; December 24c.

NEW YORK, October 31, 12 M.—Market continues quiet and dull; we hear of no sales; refined nominally at 27¾@28c. November held at 24¾c. Crude market quiet and a little off at $4.40@4.47.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 31, 11 A. M.—Market very quiet; offering at $4.32½.

ROUSEVILLE, October 31, 11 A. M.—Market unchanged, quiet at $4 and dull at $4.65@4.70.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 31, 11 A. M.—Market firm and quiet; sales of 300 bbls at $4.70.

OIL CITY, October 31, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.90@4.95. Weather clear and pleasant.

TITUSVILLE, October 31, 1:30 P. M.—Market very quiet; Upper Road $4.32½@4.35; Church Run offering at $4.45.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Lewis, Bailey & D., metal	5 cars
Sloan, Shallant & Co., metal	1 "
Rogers & Burchfield, metal	1 "
Bryan & Caughey, ore	3 "
Jones & Laughlin, ore	4 "
Nimick & Co., metal	2 "
Coleman, Rahn & Co., metal	4 "
Pitts. Locomotive Works, metal	3 "
John Moorhead, metal	1 "
Rees, Graff & D., metal	2 "
Brown & Co., metal	1 "
Total	27 "

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. W. Porter, metal	2 cars
Locmis & Collard, metal	1 "
Total	3 "

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co., ore	2 cars
Kloman, C. & Co., ore	2 "
Union Iron Mills, metal	2 "
W. Smith, metal	1 "
Hallman & Hammett, metal	2 "
Total	9 "

PENNA. CENTRAL R. R.

Nimick & Co., metal	1 car
J. Reamer, metal	6 "
J. Moorhead; metal	5 "
J. W. Porter, metal	1 "
Hallman & Hammett, metal	1 "
Bryan & Caughey, metal	3 "
Total	21 "

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 31, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93. United States coupons 5-20's '62, 91¾; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 89¾.

LONDON, October 31.—Turpentine, 48s 6d@49s. Petroleum: refined 17¾d.

PARIS, October 31.—Rentes 57f 10c.

LIVERPOOL, October 31.—Cotton active and firm; middling upland 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000. Cotton shipped at Charleston or Savanna, 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red spring wheat 10s 5d; receipts of wheat for the past three days 21,000 quarters, of which 15,000 were American. Corn 32s 6d. Lard 46s. Cheese 59s. Petroleum: refined 17¾s.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, October 31.—Cattle: receipts 2,975 head, or 175 cars, against 167 cars at the same time last week. The market opened active and prices 1 per cent. higher; for quality good; sales 324 Ohio steers, ranging from 1,200 to 1,585 lbs, at $5.15@5.75; 71 premium Ohio, 1,595 to 1,675 lbs, $6.35@6.45; 52 Indiana, 1,067 to 1,400 lbs, $4.30@5; 43 Kentucky, averaging 1,200 lbs, $5.12½; 13 do cxen, 1,584 lbs, $4.75; 84 Michigan, ranging from 1,270 to 1,441 lbs, $5.12½@5.25; 82 Illinois, 1,132 to 1,395, $4.75@5.40. Sheep: receipts 2,500 head; market not opened; prices looking higher. Hogs: receipts 15,350 head; 7,638 of which being through consignments; market quiet and sales effected slowly, closing dull and unsettled; sales to-day of 2,720 head at $4.18¾@4.57½ for common to choice.

WATERTOWN, October 31.—Beef cattle: receipts 861 head; good demand for Northern cattle, in consequence of the high supply; sales of choice at $6.25; extra $6.50@6.75; fine quality $6.25@6.50; second do $5@5.50; third do $5@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 10,893 head; no considerable change in prices since last week; sales in lots at $1.50@4.50 each; extra $5@5.50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The dry goods market is rather quiet and hardly so buoyant for heavy brown sheetings of certain makes, which is rather singular, as good inquiry is noticeable for popular makes suitable for China and South American markets. Besides this class, goods are relatively low as compared with lighter grades and brown drills, which are selling at 16½c for best brands, such as Pepperell and Atlantic A. Heavy brown sheetings now job at 13c; do H 12¾c; do Pacific extra 12½c; Boott G 10¾c. Bleached muslins are reduced from 11¾c to 11c, and Red Bank do do from 11¼c to 11c; Medford 12¾c; Laurel H 11¼c; Cabota 12¾c; Duval Mills bleached muslin 18¾c; Ocean L do 14c; Waltham 6-inch do 16c; Treasure Y brown Canton flannels 11c; do T bleached 13¾c. Manchester fancy prints 11¾c. American pink checks 11¾c. Manchester fancy and delaines are reduced to 22¾, and Hamilton do to 23½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Cotton: demand fair; prices advanced; middling upland 18¾c. Flour dull and prices have declined; superfine western and State $4.00@4.40; common to good $5.00@5.60; good to choice $5.65@7.35. White wheat extra $7.35@7.65; extra Ohio $6.30@7.40; St. Louis $7.15@8.35. Rye flour lower at $4.75@5.50. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull and prices have declined; spring No. 2 $1.48¾@1.53; winter red western $1.53@1.61; amber western $1.63@1.65; white western $1.65@1.75. Corn quiet but steady. Oats dull. Pork dull at $18.00. Lard heavy at 10¾c. Linseed unchanged. Sugar and coffee dull. Molasses steady with a fair demand. Turpentine firmer at 42@43c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Middles unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—Cotton dull and prices are nominal at 17@17¾c. Flour quiet. Wheat active and higher. Corn dull. Oats dull. Rye dull. Barley dull. Whisky 88¾c. Provisions good; jobbing order demand at previous prices. Tobacco quiet. Hemp nominal. Bagging quiet at 17¾@18c. Pork quiet at $12.62½@13.00. Bacon quiet; jobbing and order lots of shoulders at 8¾c. Clear sides and shoulders, clear rib 8c; bulk shoulders easier at 8@8¼c. Lard firm; choice kettle 9¾c. Hogs active at $5.62½@5.75. Cattle unchanged at $3.00@4.50 for good to choice.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 31.—Tobacco firm and active; sales to-day 50 hhds; for the year 4,000 hhds. Bagging quiet and steady. Cotton firmer; asking 18c for middling. Flour quiet and firm; extra family $6.50. Grain quiet and unchanged in every respect. Provisions in fair order demand and steady. Mess pork is held at $13 in round lots. Bacon: shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 8c. Bulk meats: shoulders 8¾c; sides 9¾c; sugar cured hams 15@16c. Lard steady at 10@10¾c. Butter unchanged. Whisky nominal at 90½@90c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1.60. Corn —market steady, with a moderate demand for new white at 65@75c, new yellow 60@70c. Oats—market steady; moderate demand at 46@48c. Rye—market steady; fair demand. Provisions dull and weak. Mess pork is held at $15 in round lots. Bacon firm—shoulders 8¾c; sides 9¾c; clear rib 9¾@10c. Lard 9¾@10¾. Whisky dull at 88@90c. Business generally restricted on account of the rain, which prevailed here all day.

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Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; low middling 17@17¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and in fair demand, $1.38@1.40. Corn in good request at 46@56c. Oats steady; 36@40c. Pork dull and depressed; $12.50 offered; $12.90 refused. Cut meats dull and easier at 6¾@6¾c; sides small; shoulders scarce. Bacon dull and easier at 7¾@7¾c; latter for shoulders and short ribs. Lard steady; 8¾c for new, 9c for old. Whisky dull and scarce at 89c. Live hogs dull and easier.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.—Flour dull and prices nominal; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7.50@8.25; Indiana and Ohio $7@7.50. Wheat less active; State and western red $1.57@1.61. Rye nominal. Corn dull; yellow 72@80c; white 60@65c; mixed western 75@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess pork $14.50. Lard 9¾c. Whisky unsettled; 93@94c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 31.—Cotton firm; sales of 4,300 bales; good ordinary 17¾c; average low middlings 17¾@18¾c; middling 18¾@18¾c; receipts 7,678; exports to Liverpool 3,681; stock 58,845. Sugar: inferior 6½@7¾c; good to fair 10¾c; yellow clarified 12@12½c. Molasses: common 40@50c; fair 55@58c; prime 59@63c; choice 65c, western.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 31.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 18¾c. Flour: demand good at full prices. Wheat: supply short at $1.45. Corn: old 71c; new 61c. Rye $1.00. Oats 50c, all sacked and delivered. Corn meal 65@70c. Bacon: shoulders 8¾c; sides 9¾c; hams plain 13¾c; sugar cured 15@16¾c. Lard: prime steam 10¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 31.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; No. 1 red $1.38; No. 2 do, $1.29@1.38. Corn dull and prices lower; No. 2 new 52c; new mixed 51c; new high mixed 51c; yellow 55c; new yellow 54c. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 1, 30¼c; No. 2, 34¼c; rejected 32c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 31.—Flour: superfine and winter quiet; cash $6.00@7.75. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.39. Corn dull. Oats: No. 2 easier at 30c. Corn: No. 2 mixed steady. Rye: No 1 63c. Barley: No. 2 steady at 56¾c. Hogs weak at 37½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 31.—Wheat active and 2c lower; Wheat $1.41. No. 2 red winter $1.36. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; 59@60c. Oats 34c lower; 38¾. Petroleum—refined: 22c for enlarged lots; 22¼@22½c for round lots; 23@23¾c in trade lots; crude quiet at $5.25@5.40.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 31.—Cotton: middling 17¾c. Flour $6.00@8.00. Corn 58@60. Oats 48@50. Hay and bran unchanged. Pork $14.50@15.00. Lard unchanged. Bacon weak; shoulders 8@8¾c; sides 8¾@9c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 31.—Flour: demand fair and more firm; spring $7.75; amber $8.25. Wheat: market steady with moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.48@1.50.

Custom Markets.

CHARLESTON, October 31.—Cotton quiet at 18c.

MOBILE, October 31.—Cotton quiet at 18c.

DETROIT, October 31.—Wheat dull and prices drooping; extra $1.48¾@1.49. No. 1 white $1.54@1.55¾.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct 31.—131 bbls apples, Vanfossan & Co; 100 do do, Doyle & H; 110 do onions, Aikes, Wallace & Co; 100 do lime, H M Henderson & Co; 30 bxs s machines, Smith & Forrester; 15 cases bologna, W Rankin & Bro; 100 bbls cement, Mitchell & S; 5 casks p ash, Fahnestock & Co; 6 bxs wooden ware, Lang, Kamp & Son; 300 bbls oats, W G Miller; 250 do do, James Graham; 119 do wheat, Wm Wells & Co; 1 car clay, Coleman, Rahn & Co; 1 do do, Painter & Son; 100 bbls lub, Lob, Son & Co, 6 bxs b powder, J Porterfield & Co; 447 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 1 car pitch, Schoenberger, H & Co; 145 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 10 sacks corn, 47 do wheat, J Rose; 2 cars hay, O H Allerton; 1 do corn, H Duff & Son; 11 bbls apples, H Riddle & Son; 52 do do, H Rea Jr; 100 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 100 bbls onions, 5 stands grapes, 2 bbls butter, Aiken, Wallace & Pollock; 13 cases tobacco, M W Rankin & Bro; 26 pkgs tobacco, Wm Means; 2 bbls cider, J H Lippincott.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 31.—10 bbls eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 7 bbls cider, D L Clark & Co; 1 do corn, Scott & Geal; 100 bbls flour, Jenks; 17 bxs cheese, 11 bbls apples, Loh, Son & Co; 7 do do, 3 do cider, H Vogle; 7 bks w nuts, 1 bx butter, J J Pittis & Co; 40 eggs, 1 bx butter, Houck, Jamison & Co; 2 kegs butter, Jas O'Brien; 1 car cabbage, Woodworth & Davidson; 10 bxs cheese, Vanzandt & Co; 1 keg brandy, Jas McKay; 1 do gin, M McCullough & Co; 60 sks bw flour, H M Henderson & Bro; 19 hides, 4 bdls do, Kuhn & Co; 4 bdls apples, 2 pkgs sundries, J A Graff & Co; 80 bxs soap, T C Jenkins & Bro; 25 do do, S H Baird; 2 cars hay, Hitchcock, McCreary & Co; 1 car rye, Kell & Ritchart; 1 do wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 1 do hay, J W Unger; 4 bbls shellbarks, 2 bbls d o corn, 15 kegs pickles, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 bbls d s corn, W J Steel & Bro; 20 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 147 bbls apples; M Sample; 1 car corn, Dixon, Mahon & Co; 25 bales b corn, P Duff & Son; 10 bbls lard oil, 25 cases lard, J G Stewart; 15 pkgs pickles, J H Lippincott.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 31.—8 bbls 6 peaches, Vangorder & S; 12 bbls tobacco; Carter & Bro & Co; 10 do do, 90 cadds do, Arnsthal & Son; 25 do do, 9 bxts do, R W Smith & Co; 5 bbls oil, Chas Cole; 3 bxs medicines, Barnes & Wilson; 2 do do, E Benrel; 2 do do, Blair & Reynolds; 4 do do, J Coulter; 4 bbls tobacco, W D Rhinehart; 26 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 3 cks meat, 80 tcs hams, E H Myers & Co; 11 cs meat, Reese Owens; 25 bxs candles, Johnson & Co; 5 bbls oil, Lubb & Bro; 14 do pickles, 10 do do, Voigt & McGraw; 20 do do, A Thomas & V; 10 do do, 6 bbls do; T C Jenkins & Bro; 30 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 56 do do, A T Canfield; 2 cars pig iron, J W Porter; 20 tons do, Loomis Holland; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 1 car corn, Nauker & Son; 2 do do, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 do do, scott & Glasl; 215 bgs coal, Schanfback & Hyle; 70 bdls spkes, Jas Henderson & Co; 25 bxs starce, J Porterfield & Co; 2 cars hay, J & W Fairley; 1 do rye, W H Graff & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, October 31.—*Local*—1 car corn, Gilmore & Co; 1 do barley, J N Straub & Co; 70 bbls salt, John Kerns; 6 bgs beans, J S Clark; 2 bxs do, 50 sks potatoes, Wm Friday; 25 do wheat, 50 do oats, 4 do rye, W McKeown; 3 bbls tallow, 25 hides, H Streng; 10 sks potatoes, Wall, Lang & Co; 26 do do, Thos White; 15 do do, John McDowell; 3 cars lumber, Aushutz & Son; 1 do do, Reed & Bro; 1 car lime, Wettach & Son; 1 do lumber, Mackey, P & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 31.—1 car hay, J C Porter; 1 do s pipe, W Hutchinson; 16 bxs trees, Hiland & King; 68 bdls paper, Frazier; Metzgar & Co; 28 doors, W McQuewan; 2 cars t bark, John Taggart; 40 sks flour, J Ward & Son; 115 sks barley, Jas Miller; 2 cars malt, Smith & Co; 3 do oats, Adams & Knox; 4 cars staves, J M Heuphill; 2 do do, Ralph & Robertson; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 100 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 1 car lumber, W Mullins.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, October 31.—1 car lumber, B Keeny; 35 cars coal, Coleman, R & Co; 89 do do, Reis & Foster; 1 car o wheels, Lyon, S & Co; 4 pkgs whisky, E H Chase & Co; 1 car junk, W McKeney.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, October 31.—7 pkgs w nuts, 1 tc d apples, 1 bbl beans, 1 coop chickens, J J Pettitt & Co; 60 hogs, Church & Gorsuch; 126 sks s corn, 15 do rye, 2 bbls cider, J B Holley; 6 bxs butter, 8 bales hay, H J McCracken & Bro; 161 bxs w ginss, R C Schmertz; 32 bbls do do apples, 40 do do, Wm Lindsey, Henry; 22 do corn, 60 do wheat, 32 do flour McBane & Anger; 50 hogs, Wright; 40 hogs, J L Kinsel; 80 bbls whisky, 12 bales hay, 17 sks wool, A S Carlisle; 18 bbls apples, 5 do cider, Rankin Bro; 109 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 470 galls s wares, W D Cooper & Co; 28 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 74 sks corn, Schnelbach & H; 36 bdls hides, 1 bbl grease, 2 bdls pelts, W Fiscenz & Son.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA, October 31.—495 galls s wares, W D Cooper & Co; 15 bxs wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 4 bxs butter, 4 bxs c goods, A Sackett; 60 hogs, C C Smith; 18 bbls apples, J B Holley; 22 bales hay, S R Patterson; 17 sks corn, W Britten; 10 bbls apples Loh Son & Co; 8 bales hay, 95 sks wheat, H J McCracken Bro; 4 bbls apples, McCroby.

SLATE.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing

SLATE.

Also, Slating Nails and Felt.

COR. 11th AND LIBERTY STREETS,

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen. ap2:n78

JUST RECEIVED—A Choice Lot of ROLL BUTTER.

For sale at lowest market price, by

J. B. HOLLY,

oct4 13 Smithfield street.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was swelling sl

HOME NEWS.

Boiler Explosion.—About three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a boiler, in Heineman's spice mill, on Third avenue, below Market street, exploded. The building was slightly damaged, but no person was injured.

Burglary.—The saloon and residence of Mr. George Hieser, Carson street, above Fourteenth, Birmingham, was entered by burglars at an early hour on Saturday morning, and robbed of some wine, cigars and a small amount of money—near $7.00. No clue to the parties.

Taken Over.—Yesterday morning James Sims, sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary for robbery and felonious assault and battery, was taken over to that institution by Deputy Sheriff Stubbs. At the same time Deputy Sheriff Fife conveyed the following prisoners to the work house: McCully, the bank robber, Kleets, for larceny, John Riley, for abusing an infant, and B. Dickson, for incest.

Stock Sales.—The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at the stock exchanges: 25 Smithfield street Peoples National Bank $115.00
National Trust Company 65.00
Hand Street Bridge Co. 62.50
Allegheny Suspension Bridge Co. 55.00
Monongahela 32.50
Pittsburgh Gas Co. (99.50) 99.50
Homestead Bank and Life Insurance Co. 52.00

The La Motte Suicide.—On Monday night Coroner West received a telegram from Jacob Beck, of Baltimore, in reference to La Motte's suicide. The first message received in reply to the Coroner's that La Motte had committed suicide, asked if he was dead, and on Mr. Beck being assured of this fact, he telegraphed back that La Motte had no friends or relatives, save a brother in Houston, Texas, in this country, and he thought it would be advisable for the Coroner to bury the body.

Ladies Visit Chicago.—Yesterday afternoon a delegation from the Ladies Relief Committee consisting of Mrs. Springer Harbaugh, Mrs. Martha Unstatetter, Mrs. John Harper, Mrs. Josiah Reamer, and Mrs. Judge Jones, accompanied by Mr. C. L. Unstatetter and Mr. Beverly Jones, departed for the burned city. Through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Railroad authorities, the party is provided with a special car, but the expenses of the trip are borne by each individual respectively.

John James' Freaks.—Jacob Gue, in behalf of Jones & Laughlin, proprietors of the American iron works, made an information before Justice Hensel, of East Birmingham, charging John James with maliciously breaking a "squeezar" in their mills at Brownstown, damaging the same to the amount of $1,000. Held to bail in the sum $1,500. The same prosecutor in behalf of the same firm, also entered an information against John James and a man named Hopkins with the larceny of a piece of machinery, known as a Juniatta bloom, valued at $500. Officer Joseph McCoy effected the arrest of the accused, who was held to bail in the sum of $500, on this charge also.

Change of Base.

The firm of Weckesser Schienvle & Co., as will be seen by their advertisement on first page, have changed their place of business to No. 127 Federal street, where they have much more room than at the old number. These gentlemen, we are glad to note, are receiving the encouragement of our Allegheny people that they are entitled to, and are doing a large trade. Their furniture, &c., is of the very best and latest style, and sold at very reasonable rates. Call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Rose Hartman Arrested.

Last evening Officer George Strain, of the Mayor's detective force, arrived in the city with Rose Hartman in his custody. It seems that Rose, after pleading guilty to an indictment charging her with keeping a bawdy house, ran away and left her bail in the lurch. The gentleman who became responsible for her appearance swore out a bail price, and this officer in whose hands it was placed learned that Rose was in Cleveland. He telegraphed to the Chief of Police of that city, who arrested the fugitive and held her until Officer Strain's arrival. She was commited to jail to await sentence.

Intent to Defraud.

Wm. Lewis having the desire to embark in business on his own account bought of Emil Lazard goods to the amount of $110.63 of the millinery description. With this stock he opened shop on Penn street, in the Twelfth ward. He purchased the goods on the representation that he owned a considerable amount of property. It is now alleged by Lazard that Lewis, after the first unpleasant payment for the same, has transferred the goods to other parties—further that the property, on the strength of which he purchased the goods, is all a myth. He therefore preferred charges of false pretence and intent to defraud at Alderman Kerr's office, and the accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Fire Near Irwintown.

A fire from the careless use of kerosene occurred on Saturday, a cluster of miners' houses near Irwin's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Monday afternoon The results were of a disastrous nature, impoverishing two families and costing the woman through whose recklessness the fire occurred, her life. It seems that, wishing to hurry up her cooking stove, she poured the contents of a coal oil can into the fire. The flames communicated to her clothes, burning her so dreadfully that she survived only but about four hours, and after struggling with the fluid, which was totally consumed together with its contents, embracing all the possessions of the family who occupied it. There was no insurance on the building.

Caught in Time.

Michael Biglin was lodged in the county jail, on Monday evening, by Capt. De Lacy of the U. S. Secret Service, on a commitment issued by Marshal Murdoch. Recently proceedings in bankruptcy had been instituted by creditors against Biglin but subsequently a warrant was issued for his arrest, on a charge of fraud. The Deputy Marshal after a severe struggle, effected the arrest, but he obtained bail. Mr. M. J. Peblin becoming his security. The case being called up for trial in the District Court, in the U. S. Western Court in this city, and the defendant failing to appear, Mr. Peblin sued out a bail piece in the suit. The bail piece has been placed in the hands of the accused, arresting him on board a steamer bound for Europe, just ten minutes before she was to sail. The company with a female, who was to be his companion. The case will be tried soon.

Decorating.

The art of decorating china, glass and queensware, is in its infancy in this country. A great deal of decorated ware is made in Europe expressly for the American market, and persons buying it here are generally dissatisfied, because they find the washes rub or fade off, and for that reason ornamented dishes are not used as extensively as they would be, if they were not so much imposition about it; because on poorly decorated ware the merchant makes a great deal more money than he would on well decorated. The secret of decorating china in gold or color so that this decoration will stay on permanently, is within a few. This decoration, which gives china its glassy appearance, has to be remelted in furnaces by fire to such a degree as to allow gold or color and glass to intermix with the material, and if that is done, then the decoration will always stay on, because it has become part of the material itself. Part of the process of burning in and by that only does.

F. MALIK, 169 Smithfield street.

Great Closing Out Sale.

Our lady readers, and those of the other sex, too, will read with satisfaction the announcement made in another column that W. W. Moorehead, trimming and notion merchant, No. 61 Market street, offers his entire stock, regardless of cost, in order to effect a grand clearing out. Mr. Moorehead will unusual chances for great bargains, and is not announced merely to attract trade, but is a positive clearance sale in order to get rid of the entire stock, which is fresh, inviting and attractive. Mr. Moorehead being about to engage in business relations. The goods embrace elegant Hamburg embroideries, real guipure laces, hemstitched handkerchiefs, corsets, skirts, woolen goods, fancy goods, in fact everything in a first-class trimming and furnishing goods house. Gents' wrapshirts, gents colored shirts, underwear of all kinds for gentlemen and boys. Everything in the store must be closed out immediately, so you may be sure of getting bargains. Call before and call during the sale and satisfy yourselves that the opportunity is a magnificent one for saving money in purchases.

That Odious Steamboat Law.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Any one who remembers the rivermen of thirty years ago, and who has taken an interest in them ever since, will have a feeling of regret at seeing them at the present time misused by harsh legislation, and rendered the victims of circumstance which seem to be raising its hydra head in this young but guilty country. There never was a class of men with more of the milk of human kindness than these same persons, and any one who has been up and down the river cannot but recall many of the good-natured faces, and kind words he has heard from the steamboat captains of the Ohio. There are few men acting in this capacity on this river, who will advantageously compare with any public carriers in the United States.

On some of those Eastern boats it is almost impossible to get a civil answer, and the public functionaries are treated with such disdain as something entirely beneath their dignity, and which they can only condescend to attend to through the medium of a long line of humanity. The Western river man, the clerk or captain, nine times out of ten, has a soul that shows itself above all upstart prejudices and that petty love for insulting, quick speech too often learned by low people, under the impression that it gives them business style. It would not be me, I assure you, Messrs. Editors, to say that the Ohio river or Western river men crushed before the imperious hand of national power. The element has always been too noble to be destroyed, and the sympathy is that many of those inconsiderate lawmakers had not some of the magnanimous feelings of those men against whose pecuniary interests they legislate.

JOHN E. HOLMES.

Record for October.

Coroner West has been very busy during the month of October, as the following record will show:

Oct. 6 Wm. Zimmerman, Sixth ward Pittsburgh, Suicide by hanging. Oct. 7. Gideon Barton, Braddock's Field. Accidentally killed on Pennsylvania Railroad. Oct. 11. James Bowen, Second ward, Pittsburgh. Accidentally killed on Connellsville Railroad. Oct. 11. Thomas Shorthill, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh. Accidentally killed on Connellsville Railroad. Oct. 13. James O'Neil, Second ward, Pittsburgh. Accidentally killed on Connellsville Railroad. Oct. 17. James S. Campbell, Second ward, Accidentally killed, P. R. R. Oct. 10. John Woodlick, accidentally killed, P. F. W. & C. R. R. Oct. 18. Thomas Gubbinson, Ninth ward, congestion of the liver. Oct. 19. Daniel Graham, Second ward, suicide by shooting. Oct. 20. Mary Creptom, Mifflin twp., suicide by jumping from third story of Poor House. Oct. 23. George Borring, Potter twp., accidentally killed on P. R. R. Oct. 25. Thomas Logan, Chartiers twp., killed on Pan Handle R. R. Oct. 24. James Milby, Fourth ward, Allegheny, congestion of lungs. Oct. 26. Jerd Kaufman, accidentally killed on P. F. W. R. R. Oct. 27. Andrew Breen South Fayette twp., accidentally burned to death. Oct. 27. George Pastre, Third ward, Pittsburgh, suicide by shooting. Oct. 28. Michael McDonelde by shooting. Oct. 28. Michael McDonnell, Chartiers twp., accidentally killed, Pan Handle Railroad. Oct. 28. Jacob Stoltz, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, suicide by hanging. Oct. 29. George Walker, Fourth ward, Allegheny, killed West Penn Road. Oct. 30. Eugene La Motte, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, suicide by shooting.

It will be noticed there were six suicides during the month and twelve deaths from railroad accidents.

"J. S. MERCER."

An Handsome New Tow-boat—Enterprise of a Coal Firm.

Hardly a day passes that does not afford some instance of the increase in our coal trade and coupled therewith the enterprise of those who are engaged in it. Indeed, these are so intimately blended that the record of the progress of the trade is always the record of the renewed enterprise of some of the many firms, whose energy and business tact, makes Pittsburgh the "coal center."

The latest instance of this character which has come within our observation was the completion on the Monongahela river a few days ago, of a staunch and handsome towboat, the "J. S. Mercer," of which Messrs. Rodgers and Wallace are the owners.

The firm for several years past has been engaged in the coal trade, and has become perhaps as widely known about Pittsburgh as any in the business. They have a mine "The New Eagle," located on the Monongahela near McKeesport, from which there is taken daily average if about 80,000 bushels of coal. The mine is under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Rodgers the senior member of the firm and one of the most practical and experienced operators along the Monongahela. Major James S. Wallace, a young gentleman of fine business tact and shrewdness, presides in the office, No. 81 Water street, this city, and has charge principally of the financial arrangements of the business—the success of the firm being the best evidence of his skill in this important direction. Hereafter the operations of the firm have been principally confined to the region about the city—the supply of a large and all trade, attained the mine at first to its utmost capacity. Recently, however, by the extension of the mine and the employment of a larger force, the supply of "Black Diamonds" has been increased, and thus a portion of the daily output of 80,000 bushels is markets down the river. With this increase in the trade, which proved in the highest degree satisfactory, they found it advisable to supply themselves with all the essential requisites for conducting this new branch of their trade properly, and to this end they ordered a boat to be built, building—the result being the new steamer, which bears the name of one of Allegheny's most successful and honored representatives of the "younger generation" of business men.

The new craft, which has already been visited by a number of practical rivermen and won from them un versal praise, is capable of handling about 125,000 bushels of coal on the down trip. Without entering into minute technicalities the general reader will be enabled to form an idea of what the boat is from a few points. The hull, which was built in Pringle's yard, is of the "model" form 110 feet long, 26 wide, 6½ depth of hold. It was built of selected timber, with extra joinings, and in every respect has been made as staunch as the skill of the workmanship employed could accomplish. The machinery consists of three boilers, thirty-eight inches in diameter and twenty-eight feet long, and the latest improved engines manufactured by Hartupee & Co. The cylinders are seventeen inches in diameter, giving a six feet stroke. The exposed portions of the machinery have been nickel plated—a new feature which, while adding to the beauty of the work, serves also to prevent rusting, and is thus doubly valuable. There are also steam capstans at the bow of the boat and in the rear of the boilers, by which a "tow" can be braced up as tight as block and tackles and steam can make it. All the requirements of the "new law" for the safety of the hands and to prevent accidents have been complied with in the machinery—although many of these devices are more of an incumbrance than of utility. In respect to machinery the "Mercer" is perfect.

Up stays the same care has been exercised for the comfort of all engaged in the craft, and from the pilot house to the cook room, convenience and neatness are apparent. The evident idea of the builders was safety and comfort rather than show, and the result is completeness in every detail. The staterooms are of good size, well ventilated, and provided with facility for the enjoyable courting of "tired nature's sweet restorer." The "hands" to be employed will be particular indeed if they are not satisfied with the quarters which have been provided for them. In fact, throughout while every thing is plain and devoid of display, nothing has been left undone that could ensure proper comfort for the officers and men, or conduce to the safety and power of the boat.

The cost of the "Mercer" as completed and full rigged for a trip amounts to about $25,000. It is designed for the trade between Pittsburgh and Louisville, that lower port being the main point where the firm will obtain their return freights. Capt. Elsey J. Black, than whom none on the river are better fitted for the position, will have charge of the boat. The trial trip delayed in every way satisfactory, and Capt. Black now is anxious for a "rise" that the merits of the steamer may be fully proven and the firm's ability demonstrated, as clearly as its beauty and completeness are now apparent. It is to be hoped that such a rise will speedily come, and that the enterprise of this business firm will speedily be relieved, and that success will attend his staunch and beautiful craft—a success which them who are its owners, fairly deserve.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Report for the Month of October.

Following is the report of wills admitted to probate and letters of administration granted at the office of Register Jos. H. Gray, during October:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	*Executors.*
John Means,	Susan Means, Whitesell Means, A. J. Starbaugh.
David Carry,	Sarah A. Carry.
John Feldbusch,	Catherine Feldbusch,
John J. Petersenp,	Dorothea Petersenp,
Mary Burke,	Cyan Burke.
Wm. Henderson,	Wm. Henderson, Jr., Joseph Henderson
Rebecca J. Swearingen	Oliver Henderson,
James Boyce,	Jane Boyce,
Andrew McBride,	Ock Andrew Scott,
Elizabeth Pidball	Elizabeth Pidball,
James McCall,	Wm. Nicholson,
John Conrad,	Matilda McCall,
L. A. C. Mike,	Henry Conrad,
William A. Stewart,	Terrence Foley,
Benjamin Kelly,	Emiline Farley,
James Stewart,	Martha Stewart,
Charles Pickering,	James D. Kelly,
John H. Adair,	William Scott,
	Wm. R. Andrews,
	Richard G. Hope,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	*Administrators*	*Bond.*
Ezra Porter,	Eliza Porter Elias Porter	$6,000
John Roth,	Magdalena Roth	100
James Carr,	Catharine Casey	1,400
Ehrhart Maul,	Herman Rank	1,000
Thos. H. Keys,	Mrs. Margaret Keys	100
Exaner Ionsen,	F. L. Ionsen	14,000
Ann Hickman,	Jennie Malone	500
William Hare,	Catharine Pitchard,	400
Bryon Fisanegan,	Ca harine Fisanegan,	600
George Cochran,	Joseph Cochran,	600
Christ Bauh,	Mrs. Barbara Krapp,	100
Albert Bennid,	Adam Arras	100
Harriet H. Eward	B. F. Kennedy	100
Mrs. Maria Fetzer	E. G. Krehan	200
Charles Fetzer,	E. G. Krehan	200
Adam Weber,	James McGinley	800
Patrick Caldwell,	Christ Maineon	200
Samuel Bruce,	E. G. Krehan	100
Arch'd McPherson	Robert J. Boyle Sarah A. McPherson	2,000
Earnest King	Susan King	4,000
J. S. Newmeyer,	John C. Newmeyer,	10,000
Charles Bauh,	Mrs. Barbara Dunn	4,000
Sobia McBride,	Thos. H. McBride	300
James Kaiser	Louisa Kaiser	16,000
Wm. Hare,	Catharine Fisanegan	600
John Rihbach,	Wm. Arrenholtz	1,200
Joseph White,	Rebecca White	200
Sarah Hart,	Robert J. Boyle	800
John W. Hart,	Sarah Hart	1,000
Chas. W. Robisond,	H. Baldwin	20,000
A. McMasters,	Jos. McMasters	400
Sarah Smith,	R. C. Smith	300
John T. Childs,	A. V. Holmes	5,000
John T. Gibson,	Samuel Sullenberger,	1,500

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

Court met at the usual hour this morning. Arguments were heard in the following cases.

Dana vs. Doulon; D. C. Argued by Marshall and Brown for defendant in error, and by Hampton for plaintiff in error.

Allegheny Insurance Company vs. James Ransom et al.; Allegheny C. P. Argued by Penny for plaintiff in error and by Barton and Herron, contra.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Foster & Co., vs. Joseph Lowry, was yesterday afternoon adjourned until this morning, when the closing arguments of the attorneys are engaged in the Supreme Court.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The case of Rev. E. L. W. Jones, indicted for false pretence, occupied the attention of the court during part of the day. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Edmonds, continued her testimony, and was on the stand for about two hours in the morning. Without entering into minute technicalities the general reader will be enabled to form an idea of what the bout is from a few points. The hull, which was built in Pringle's yard, is of the "model" form 110 feet long, 26 wide, 6½ depth of hold. It was built of selected timber, with extra joinings, and in every respect has been made as staunch as the skill of the workmanship employed could accomplish. The machinery consists of three boilers, thirty-eight inches in diameter and twenty-eight feet long, and the latest improved engines manufactured by Hartupee & Co. The cylinders are seventeen inches in diameter, giving a six feet stroke. The exposed portions of the machinery have been nickel plated—a new feature which, while adding to the beauty of the work, serves also to prevent rusting, and is thus doubly valuable. There are also steam capstans at the bow of the boat and in the rear of the boilers, by which a "tow" can be braced up as tight as block and tackles and steam can make it. All the requirements of the "new law" for the safety of the hands and to prevent accidents have been complied with in the machinery—although many of these devices are more of an incumbrance than of utility. In respect to machinery the "Mercer" is perfect.

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BREVITIES.

THEODORE THOMAS coming.

PARADE on Thanksgiving day.

Good butter is getting scarce.

MANY social parties last night.

A STRONG wind prevailed last night.

THE tutelary goddess of brewers—Ops.

CHESTNUTS retail at twenty cents a quart.

LIBRARY lecture course opens next week.

THE moon went back on the city last night.

THIS is All Saints' day in the Church calendar.

PITTSBURGH consumes an immense quantity of oysters.

GEORGE ELIOT'S novel is to appear in eight monthly parts.

STORE windows commence to wear a holiday appearance.

THE High School building is said to be badly designed for its purposes.

A FIVE-YEAR OLD GIRL in Cambridge sent her three dolls to Chicago.

THE Empress of Germany is bitterly opposed to the woman movement.

MRS. MARY GLADSTANE is to manage the Princess Theatre, Melbourne.

MR. FECHTER is to loaf Powlean at Wallack's theatre for the benefit of Chicago.

WANTED—A sensible woman to lecture on washing, cooking and baby nursing.

THE remodelled Inclined Railway is rapidly progressing on its travel up the hill.

THERE are six churches on Sixth avenue, a street of only two and a half squares.

MANAGER JAMES SLOSSON was happy last night over the big audience at the Opera House.

WHY is it that cider is so scarce this season? Probably because the rivers are so low!

CORONER WEST during his first year in office has just closed, held two hundred and eight inquests.

THE Grand Duchess Maria, of Russia, recently entertained ex-Emperor Napoleon at luncheon.

OVER $500 worth of postage stamps are sold every day at our post office by the courteous Dalgleish.

A LARGE force of workmen are engaged constructing the new consolidated gas works in the 12th ward.

KING AMADEUS, of Spain, is described as tall, thin, dark, with irregular features, dark eyes and a small black beard.

A YANKEE who sought to introduce the "gift enterprise" business in Germany had to leave the country post haste.

EX-GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, is the owner of thirty houses in the city of Chicago, none of which were burned.

MRS. ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON, having been burnt out by the fire in Chicago, will commence her lecturing tour immediately.

ATLANTA is excited over a rumor that H. I. Kimball, the "hotel king" of the city, has failed with liabilities of one million dollars.

REV. VAN DE MARK is the Spurgeon of Pittsburgh. His church is crowded every Sunday night to a most disagreeable extent.

PERCY ROSELLE, the famous boy actor who has just made such a success in Baltimore, has begun an engagement as Wood's Museum, New York.

SOME people have very little to do. Mrs. Stowe's latest literary production, 'My Wife and I," is being translated into Swedish, German and French.

PRINCE DMITRI NICOLAUS GALITZIN has brought a Russian band to this country, and will give a series of concerts in New York, beginning next week.

EUGENIE, the youngest son of the Baron Rothschild, is coming to America to help forward the old scheme for the colonization of all Jews at Jerusalem.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says that the most gratifying circumstance in his life was being kissed by "a young contemporary a-ks: "Is'nt this a little hard on Mrs. Beecher?"

CAPTAIN REED completed the police payroll for the month of October about one o'clock this morning. It will be particular indeed to pay the police for that period is $9,471.97.

MR. R. STEWART, of Dublin, is composing the music to an ode by Wellington Guernsey, "A tribute from Ireland to America"—for the "World's Peace Jubilee," to be held in Boston next June.

MR. E. D. DITHRIDGE, of our city has not yet been heard from, and his mysterious disappearance forever remain a mystery and his name be recorded among the missing in the annals of the Chicago fire.

THE English papers give accounts of an extraordinary murder committed by the Rev. T. S. Watson, M. A., for many years head master of the Bedford Modern Grammar School, at Stockwell, England.

WHEN Dr. Thompson retired from the pastoral charge of the Broadway Tabernacle, Baptist church, the congregation gave him fifty-five thousand dollars as a comfort and support in his declining years.

DR. HOWARD TAYLOR sails to-day to San Domingo for his health, if he finds he needs to, but he wants neither farmers, mechanics, miners, traders, speculators, servants, nor a chaplain. This in reply to the scores who want to go with him.

THE Consolidated Gas Company proposes selling gas by the foot, full to be delivered at the houses where no main pipes reach. President Armstrong says the thing can be done well, safely and satisfactorily. Just think, an itinerant peddler crying out "here's yer night gas."

WE publish this morning an interesting letter from our friend D. D. Lanfear, Esq., who was at one time engaged on this journal and who is now a civil engineer, pioneering for the Northern Pacific Railroad, in Yellow Stone Valley, Montana territory. We shall be pleased to hear from him often.

IN New York Friday evening, as Secretary Boutwell was going into Steinway Hall, an individual presented him with a summons in a lawsuit begun in New York Supreme Court. The plaintiff in the case is Galvin, who says the Secretary for $2,000,000 for losses incurred in consequence of his "financial policy."

Our coal men are not so hopeful as they were last week for a rise in the river. There are now thirteen million six hundred thousand bushels of coal in boats now in the monongahela river. This ten cents a bushel when sold, will put in circulation in this neighborhood $1,360,000.

SEVERAL startling changes have just taken place in New Dominion. Mr. Pope, the member for Compton, has been sworn in as Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Dunkin has been appointed to the judgeship of the Bedford and Beauharnais districts, and Mr. Justice Ramsay has taken the position of assistant judge of the Superior Court. Mr. Dunkin retires from the government.

THE London *Court Journal* announced editorially that one of the ladies belonging to Mr. Rullman's Vienna Orchestra Troupe, "with a profusion of fair hair, braided and curled, and bound with a circlet of blue enamel, is said to have exercised the profession of bather at Ems, and to be the only person in the orchestra who can answer the observation of Kaiser Wilhelm to M. Benedetti. This lady is always pointed out as the lion of the orchestra.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Yesterday's Criminalities.

Before Alderman Butler, appeared Mary Welch who charged Mrs. Pride with surety of the peace, making threats &c. Warrant issued.

Henry Jones (colored) made an information against John Adams, a waiter at the Union Depot Hotel, charging him with an assault. Alderman Logan issued a warrant.

Priscilla Moore charges Ellen Flynn with surety of the peace. Alderman Taylor held the accused for hearing.

Before Alderman Taylor, Ellen Flynn charged Priscilla Moore with assault, alleging that the accused spat in her face and struck her with vile names. Held for a hearing.

James Muller charged Mrs. Ellen Murphy, at Alderman Kerr's office with selling liquor without license. The accused waived a hearing and was held to bail for court in the sum of $300.

Franklin Kranlich came before Alderman Koenig charging one Schleich with having interfered with the plaintiff out of $39.50, wages due him for work done at the confectionary establishment of the accused, on Second street, Allegheny. It is alleged that Schleich has sold part of his goods with the intent of defrauding his creditors. A warrant was issued.

Barbara Minch charged James McCambridge with entering her house during her absence, and called him vile names. Alderman Koenig issued a warrant.

Frank Seiferth made an information before Squire Richards, of the Fifth ward, charging Gottieb Herr with obtaining $33 from him by false pretense, representing that he owed the sheriff that amount, and that he had the cash in his bureau drawer at his house, but that his wife had the key, which proved to be contrary to the fact. The accused is now

Frank Seiferth is a grocery dealer, and an individual under the name of Jacob Rentenbacher, called at the latter's store and exacted to the amount of ten dollars on credit, by representing himself as as employee of T. Keller. An action for false pretence before Justice Meisel is the result.

Rosana McCorwin made an information before Alderman Taylor, of Allegheny, charging J. Bell McCorwin with surety of the peace. It is alleged that the accused threatened to tear out Rosana's heart and liver, and, having access to the store of the latter, on Ohio street, had him committed to jail.

A hearing was held by Deputy Mayor Nicholls in the case of Hiram Wyland, charged by R. A. J. Cain with perjury, which resulted in the holding of the accused in $1,000 bail for trial.

Joseph Hart lodged an information before Mayor Callow, charging a man named Rothschild with allowing seven dogs to run at such a rate as to injure deer, and more than injured himself in the city parks, in violation of an ordinance. A warrant was issued for Rothschild's arrest.

Deputy Mayor McMasters fined Dwyer, the pugilist, who was so disorderly at the Varieties Theatre, twenty-five dollars and costs for disorderly conduct in the theatre, and a like amount for resisting the officers. In default of the necessary money, the magistrate sentenced the defendant to thirty days in the Workhouse on each charge.

Sophie Arent, of Allegheny, last evening had before him for adjudication and old case. Mrs. Koche charges Wm. Mahle with the larceny of twelve geese. It is alleged that the defense was committed in the year 1868. Recent troubles between the families seem to have determined the prosecutrix upon having the old score settled. A further hearing is to be had in the case.

Justice Krehan, of Birmingham, yesterday commitied Casper Graf to jail to answer a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Franz Kelcher.

John H. Benser charged Joseph Hack with assault and battery before Alderman Bailey, of Allegheny. The alleged assault grew out of a quarrel in a saloon. The accused was arrested and gave bail for court.

The Duquesne Wagon Works

of Messrs. C. COLEMAN & SON, on Marion avenue, Allegheny, is turning out some of the best and best-finished work to be found in any American shop. East or West, including *farm, Southern* and *Platform Spring Wagons*, and as a specialty, the *Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon*, surpassing all others in strength, durability, lightness of draught and cheapness. Also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. Only the best materials used, and only the best workmen employed. Prices 15 to 25 per cent. lower than the East. All work warranted.

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Every accomodation for those who want a good shave, hair cut, shampooing &c., at the elegant shaving saloon of Lyies & Scroggins, No. 64 Diamond, Allegheny.

JAMES SIMS' CARD.

He Asserts His Innocence of the Diamond Robbery, and Declares Hazlett, One of the Men Who Robbed McFadden's Jewelry Store, to be the Guilty Man—Why He Pleaded Guilty.

COUNTY JAIL, October 30, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Knowing that your paper is always open to give both sides of a question and willing to give the accused a hearing, I address you this note in reference to the case upon which I have been convicted to the penitentiary—the charge of assaulting and robbing Mr. Daniel Carter of a diamond pin.

I therewith give you a full statement of how I became connected with the case.

About eleven o'clock on the evening before the robbery I was coming down Sixth avenue, and stopped at the gate in front of my house. George Haslett and Joseph Whelan were standing at the corner of Smithfield street, and hailed to me to go down and take a drink with them. I did not stay, and they came up to where I was standing and coaxed me to go along with them and get a drink; I finally agreed to go with them, and we visited a number of saloons and drank until between three and four in the morning. I was then pretty well under the influence of liquor. During the evening I several times wanted to go home, but they would not let me to it. Between three and four in the morning Haslett suggested to go down to the market house and get some coffee; we were passing Smithfield street to Fifth avenue, while walking down Fifth Haslett stopped behind and told Whelan and I that we were able to catch up; we stopped at the corner of Wood street and waited ten or fifteen minutes on Haslett, but he did not come; then I started up Fifth avenue to hunt him, and while passing Mr. Carter's store we saw the door of the store open, and Haslett came out, which was the first I saw of him after we started. I ran down to Wood street and up Virgin alley, where I was arrested, before the pin was "handy-billy" was found upon me, as you know. I never carried a "handy-billy," and the pin, I suppose, was given to my brother Jay Haslett or some of his friends.

The reason I plead guilty in court was on the advice of my counsel. He told me that I had better plead guilty, as the circumstantial evidence was strong against me, as the records of the court were very bad against me, and as Whalen, the only witness that I could prove my innocence by, would not likely be believed, owing to his connection with the Stevenson jewelry robbery, and that if I was convicted it would likely go harder with me than if I plead guilty, but I am sorry now I did so. After I entered the plea of guilty, Whalen wrote a letter to Haslett telling him that he had told all the facts connected with the case, as given above, and testifying as to my innocence of any connection with the robbery, and that he had been very much afraid of competition, or antagonism. But so far his last communication is equal to what he promised in the first. He admits there is nothing to fear in the way of competition with him, but we knew that long ago, and that there is no room for competition. Such antagonism could exist when truth is used to prove a truth. We therefore repel his false charge, and warn him that fear is the index that we sail on no man's track, or yet steer, by any other man's compass.

SMITH.

["G. A." did not, in his manuscript, use the word "hypocritical," as commented upon by "Smith," but wrote *hypocritical*, and the printer is to blame for the mistake. We are sorry that this little unpleasantness has arisen between our two weather correspondents, as we esteem both very highly, and know that they are both close students and keen observers, and their services are valuable to the service. If they knew each other better they would understand and appreciate each other better—EDS.]

JEWELRY.

A New Firm in a New Place—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Optical Goods.

There has just been opened at No. 79 Smithfield street, near Diamond, by Messrs. Haslett & Kennedy, an elegantly fitted, furnished and stocked jewelry house, to which we direct the attention of our readers this morning. The firm, though a new one, is made up of gentlemen whose names are very familiar to our readers, having been long and favorably in the business into which they have entered. Mr. George W. Haslett was for some years a prominent and well-known and popular fifth avenue jewelry house of Dunseath & Haslett, where he acquired a large and liberal knowledge of the trade in all its varied branches, and of the wants and requirements of the purchasing people of the city. Mr. Kennedy, the junior of the firm, is thus enabled always to present a fine and judiciously selected stock of goods at most reasonable prices. Mr. H. Kennedy, the other member of the firm, brings with him into the business a thorough and practical knowledge of watch-making and repairing, which we might say, been raised to it from childhood, for although a young man, he worked in this department in the best establishments for over thirty years. Altogether the firm is well made up, and both members being active, energetic and thoroughly reliable, their success and prosperity can be predicted with safety.

The new store room is a perfect parlor equal in appearance and furniture to any similar house in the city, while the stock is all that could be desired, being complete in every watches, clocks, parisian wares, and jewelry of every description from the costly diamond pin to the plain gold ring. We do not know any rival house that presents a more tasteful or varied stock from which to make selection, and our friends should call and examine for themselves. The firm have made a specialty of spectacles, opera glasses, eye glasses and shades, and in this department they will pay most particular attention and will offer for sale none but reliable goods. Watch repairing in all its branches is also to be made a specialty to which Mr. Kennedy will devote his attention and all work in this line may be confidently entrusted to the "Regulator" in the store, an elegant piece of workmanship, will prove a great convenience to customers, as they can always regulate the exact city time. The firm, besides dealing in the most celebrated foreign watches, have procured the agency for the Waltham Watches, the Elgin, the Howard and the Waltham Companies, and are prepared to receive all orders for them at first hand advance over cost to manufacturers. We commend Messrs. Haslett & Kennedy to our friends, and trust they may have a liberal share of patronage they so eminently deserve.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

The Department Expenses—Temporary Loan Authorized—Fire Department.

The South Pittsburgh Council held a regular monthly meeting last evening.

Present Messrs. Brown, Cassiday, Moorhead, Williams and Sheargold. Minutes read and approved.

The Street Commissioners account for the month of October amounted to $1,515.75. Fire Department, $1.00; Police, $110; Lamps, $15 and Printing $9.75. Total $292.02, for which warrants were ordered.

Warrants were ordered for $70.12, for work done on Carson street which will be charged to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Co.

Also, a warrant for $300 in favor of A. Schober, on contract for building hose house.

On motion of Messrs. Moorhead and Brown, the ordinance of August 3d, 1871, authorizing a loan of $5,000 for fire purposes, in accordance with the act of Assembly, approved May 11, 1871, was repealed, because the act was ineffective, by which money could only be borrowed at a heavy interest.

On motion, the treasurer was authorized to negotiate a temporary loan amounting to $2,000 for fire purposes warrants for the same to be drawn on the treasurer. (This is for the purpose of effecting temporary relief to meet the existing contracts until additional legislation can be had.)

On motion it was ordered that the fire plug at the corner of Carson and Third streets be repaired.

Adjourned.

Prince Albert.

A beautiful quality of Black Alpaca, imported by a leading Philadelphia house, and bearing the above name, is worthy the attention of our lady readers, and all who purchase this desirable and cheap fabric for dresses and suits. They have already become very popular in the East, and we believe them superior to any other make of Alpaca. The main point of excellence is their beautiful shade and texture, and, being finished so perfectly on both sides, they admit of being turned after long service, without loss of color or freshness. Our attention was drawn to these goods at Messrs. J. B. BEARD & CO'S., who are introducing them in this market. We have shown very pretty qualities at thirty to fifty cents. WRS.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

**The Rights of a Congregation—Cannot Leave a Denomination and Take Church Property